Structured Text(ST)

Programming Guide Book

MITSUBISHI

Mitsubishi Programmable
Logic Controller

MELSEC-Q

• SAFETY PRECAUTIONS •

(Always read these instructions before using this equipment.)

Before using this product, please read this manual and the relevant manuals introduced in this manual carefully and pay full attention to safety to handle the product correctly.
The instructions given in this manual are concerned with this product. For the safety instructions of the programmable controller system, please read the CPU module user's manual.
In this manual, the safety instructions are ranked as "DANGER" and "CAUTION".

⚠ DANGER	Indicates that incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in death or severe injury.
⚠ CAUTION	Indicates that incorrect handling may cause hazardous conditions, resulting in medium or slight personal injury or physical damage.

Note that the ⚠CAUTION level may lead to a serious consequence according to the circumstances. Always follow the instructions of both levels because they are important to personal safety.

Please save this manual to make it accessible when required and always forward it to the end user.

[Designing Precautions]

⚠ DANGER

- For data change, program change and status control to be performed for the running programmable logic controller from a personal computer, configure interlock circuits in the outside of the PLC system so that the whole system will always operate safely.
  Also, for online operations to be performed from the personal computer to the PLC CPU, predetermine as a system the corrective actions for communication errors that will occur due to poor cable connection, etc.

[Startup/Maintenance Precautions]

⚠ CAUTION

- Before performing online operations (program change during PLC CPU RUN, forced I/O operation, RUN-STOP or similar operating condition change, remote operation) with the personal computer connected to the running PLC CPU, read the manual carefully and ensure safety fully.
  Note that program change during PLC CPU RUN (online change) may cause such problems as program corruption depending on the operation condition. Use the equipment after fully understanding the precautions given in the GX Developer Operating Manual.

REVISIONS

* The manual number is given on the bottom left of the back cover.

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INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing the Mitsubishi MELSOFT series Integrated FA software.
Read this manual and make sure you understand the functions and performance of MELSEC series sequencer thoroughly in advance to ensure correct use.
Please make this manual available to the end user.

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About Manuals

The following manuals are also related to this product.
In necessary, order them by quoting the details in the tables below.

Related Manuals

Manual Name	Manual Number (Model Code)
GX Developer Version8 Operating Manual (Startup) Explains the system configuration, installation method and startup method of GX Developer. (Option)	SH-080372E (13JU40)
GX Developer Version8 Operating Manual Explains the program creation method, printout method, monitoring method, debugging method, etc. using GX Developer. (Option)	SH-080373E (13JU41)
GX Developer Version8 Operating Manual (Structured Text) Explains the operation methods for creating structured text programs. (Option)	SH-080367E (13JU37)
GX Developer Version8 Operating Manual (Function Block) Explains the program creation method, printout method, etc. using GX Developer. (Option)	SH-080376E (13JU44)
QCPU (Q mode) Programming Manual (Structured Text) Explains the programming methods in structured text language. (Option)	SH-080366E (13JF68)
QCPU (Q mode)/QnACPU Programming Manual (Common Instructions) Explains the methods of using the sequence instructions, basic instructions and application instructions. (Option)	SH-080039 (13JF58)

REMARK

Each Operating Manual is contained in the CD-ROM together with the software package as a set.
The Programming Manual is available separately in printed form as an option.
Please place an order with the manual number (model code) in the above table.

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This Guidebook ...

This guidebook is a commentary written for those who will use the GX Developer Version 8 software package (hereafter abbreviated to GX Developer) to create structured text (hereafter abbreviated to ST) programs for the first time.
"Chapter 1" introduces the overview of the ST language and the features of the ST language in the MELSEC-Q series.
"Chapter 2 to Chapter 6" introduce a series of basic operation methods, such as the methods of creating, debugging and saving programs in ST language through sample programs.
"Chapter 7" introduces useful functions available from GX Developer.
"Chapter 8" introduces the method of creating a program, which uses an ST-written function block (FB) in a ladder program from the main program created in ladder form, as an application program.
"Chapters 4, 5 and 8" use the PLC CPU for explanation.

Programming Manual ...

Use the "QCPU (Q mode) Programming Manual (Structured Text)" to perform structured text (ST) programming with GX Developer. It is suitable for the users who have the knowledge and programming experience of PLC ladder programs and for the users who have the knowledge and programming experience of high-level languages such as the C language.

Operating Manual ...

The "GX Developer Version 8 Operating Manual (Structured Text)" is a commentary that gives in-depth explanation of the operation methods for creating structured text programs using GX Developer. Refer to the manual when information on operations details is necessary.

When information on other than structured text programming is necessary ...

Refer to the "GX Developer Version 8 Operating Manual" or "GX Developer Version 8 Operating Manual (Startup)".

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About the Generic Terms and Abbreviations Used in This Guidebook

In this guidebook, the following generic terms and abbreviations are used to represent the GX Developer software package and PLC CPU. The package name is given when the target model name must be pointed out explicitly.

Generic Terms and Abbreviations	Description/ target unit
ST	Stands for structured text.
FB	Stands for function block.
GX Developer	Generic product name for model names SWnD5C-GPPW, SWnD5C-GPPW-A, SWnD5C-GPPW-V and SWnD5C-GPPW-VA. n means Version 8 or later.
QCPU (Q mode)	Generic term for Q00(J)CPU, Q01CPU, Q02(H)CPU, Q06HCPU, Q12HCPU, Q25HCPU, Q12PHCPU and Q25PHCPU.

The following explains the symbols and information used in this guidebook.

Symbol	Description	Example
Point	Gives the section-related knowledge and useful information.	
[ ]	Menu name of menu bar	[Project]
( )	Icon of toolbar	
<< >>	Tab name of dialog box	<<Select file>>
	Command button of dialog box	Jump Button

A - 7

1

What Is the ST language ... ?

The ST language is defined in the International Standard IEC61131-3 that stipulates the logic description system in open controllers.
The ST language supports operators, control syntaxes and functions to permit the following descriptions.

- Control syntaxes such as conditional sentence-dependent selective branch and repetitive sentence-based repetition
- Expressions using operators (*, /, +, -, <, >, =, etc.)
- Call of user-defined function blocks (FB)
- Call of functions (MELSEC functions, IEC functions)
- Description of comments

What are the features ... ?

The following introduces the main features of ST programs in the MELSEC-Q series.

☞ Design efficiency improved by defining processings as parts.

With often used processings defined as parts in the form of function blocks (FB) in ST language, they can be used in necessary areas of each program.
This not only enhances the efficiency of program development but also reduces program mistakes, improving program quality.

☞ Program change during system operation (online change).

Part of a running program can be changed without the PLC CPU being stopped.

☞ Connection with other language programs.

Since other languages than the ST are also supported, the language adequate for processing can be used to increase the efficiency of program development.
For example, write sequence control in a ladder program, and operation processing in ST language.
Multiple languages support widespread application under optimum control.

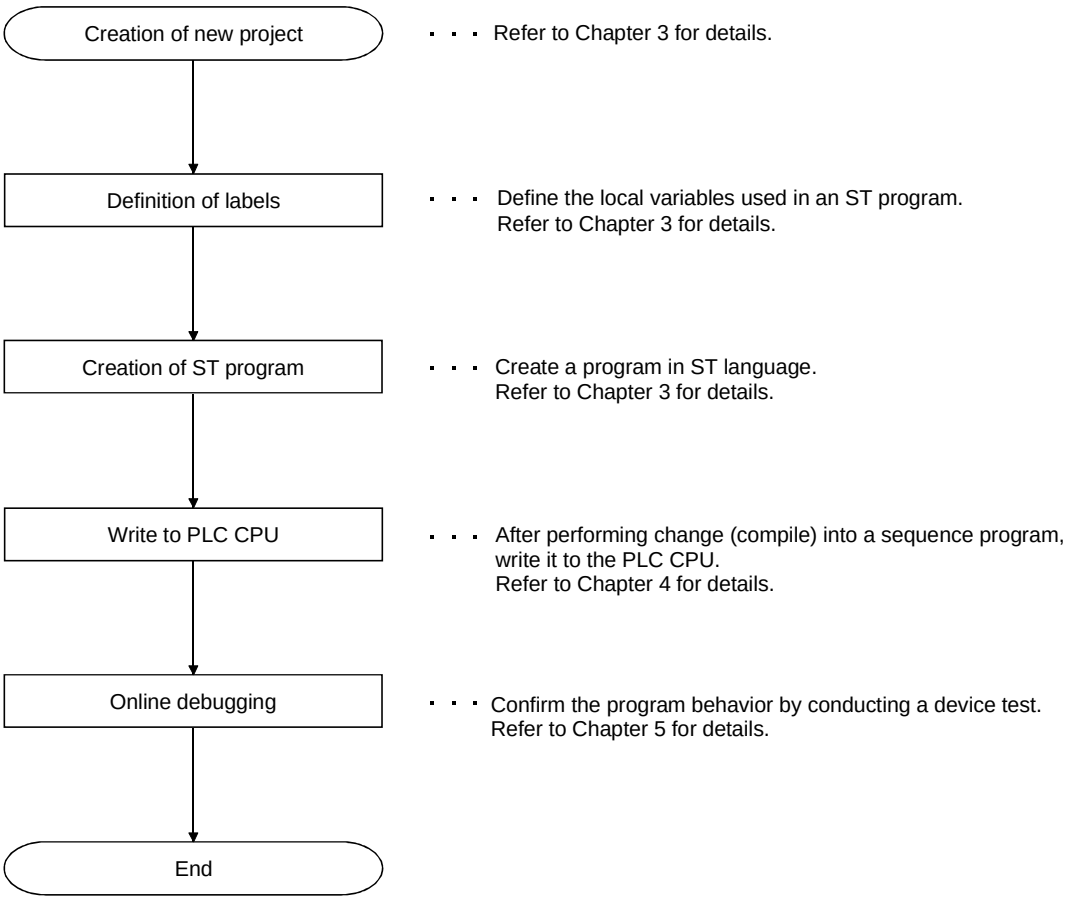
☞ A wealth of functions available.

The MELSEC functions compatible with various common instructions for the MELSEC-Q series and the IEC functions defined in IEC61131-3 are available for ST programs.

MEMO

1 - 2

The following flowchart indicates the basic procedure from ST program creation to online debugging.
In the following example, programming was performed using only an ST program.


Creation of new project
Refer to Chapter 3 for details.
Definition of labels
Define the local variables used in an ST program.
Refer to Chapter 3 for details.
Creation of ST program
Create a program in ST language.
Refer to Chapter 3 for details.
Write to PLC CPU
After performing change (compile) into a sequence program, write it to the PLC CPU.
Refer to Chapter 4 for details.
Online debugging
Confirm the program behavior by conducting a device test.
Refer to Chapter 5 for details.
End

REMARK

For details of each operation, refer to the "GX Developer Operating Manual" given in Relevant Manuals.

MEMO

2 - 2

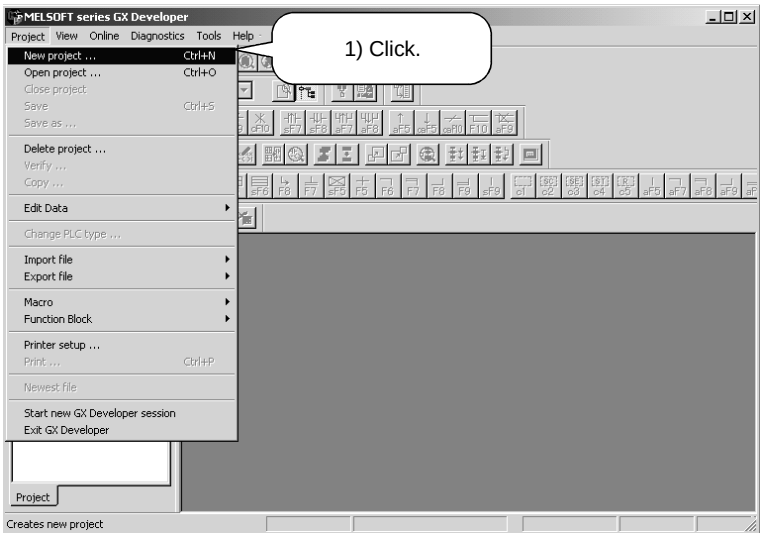
Chapter 3 explains general basic operations from the input to convert (compile) of an ST program.
The following items will be explained in this chapter.

☞ Creating a new ST project.
☞ Defining the labels to be used in an ST program.
☞ Creating an ST program.
☞ Converting (compiling) the created ST program into an executable sequence program.
☞ Correcting the program if a convert (compile) error occurs.

Creating a new ST project.

■ Creating a new ST project

The operation method to create a new project will be explained.



1) Click [Project] → [New project] in the menu.

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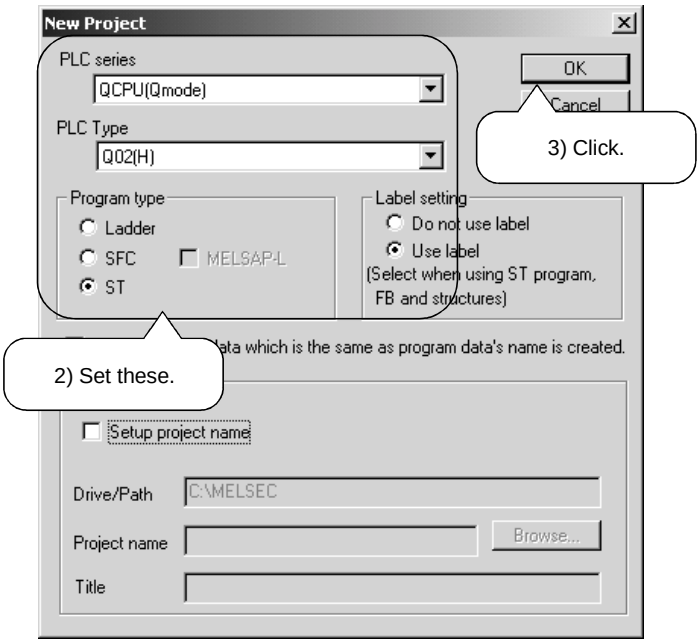
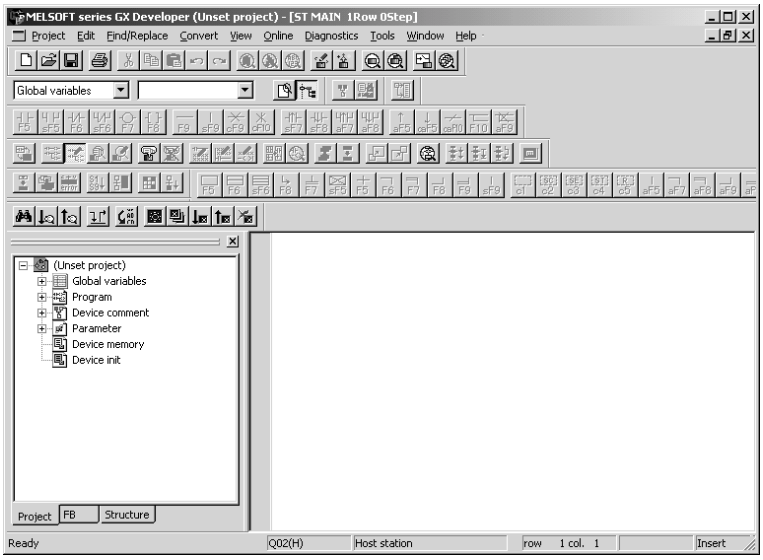
Set the New project dialog.



2) Enter as follows.

- PLC series : QCPU (Q mode)
- PLC Type : Q02 (H)
- Label setting : Use label
- Program type : ST

3) Click the OK button



4) A new ST project is created.

* The ST edit screen opens and an ST program can be entered.

REMARK

Here, "Q02(H)" is set as the PLC type.
There are the following PLC CPU types that are applicable to ST programs.

Basic model QCPU	High performance model QCPU	Process CPU
Q00CPU Q00JCPU Q01CPU	Q02CPU Q02HCPU Q06HCPU Q12HCPU Q25HCPU	Q12PHCPU Q25PHCPU

Defining the labels

What does "defining the labels" mean?

To use labels, variables used as labels must be clarified. This is called "defining the labels". If a program that uses undefined labels is converted (compiled), an error occurs and a sequence program cannot be created.

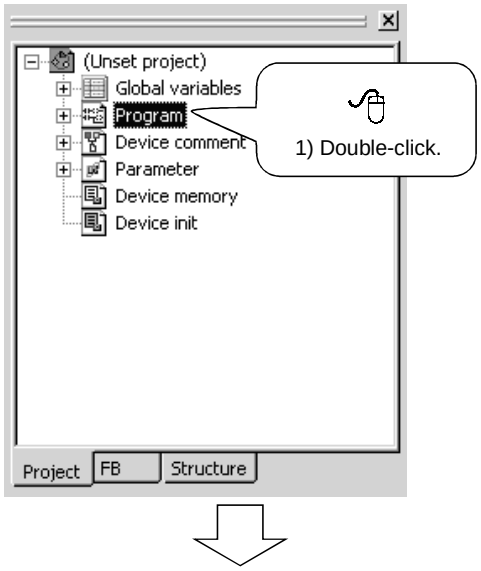
There are two different labels; global variables and local variables.
The global variables can be used in the whole project.
The local variables can be used in only the program where the labels have been defined.

Here, the local variables used in the program example that will be entered later will be actually defined.

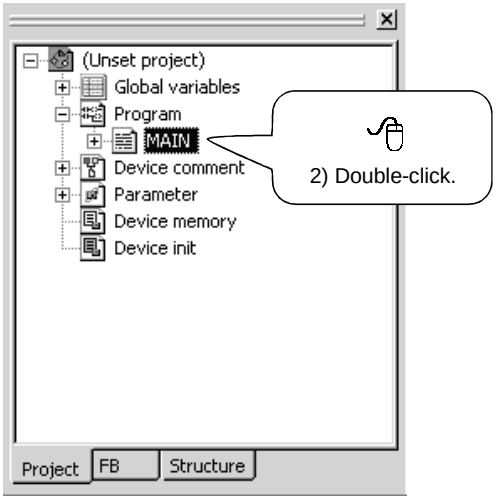
■ Displaying the Local variables setting screen

The operation method to define local variables will be explained.

For the global variables, refer to the "GX Developer Operating Manual".



1) Double-click "Program" in the <<Project>> tab.



2) Double-click "MAIN".

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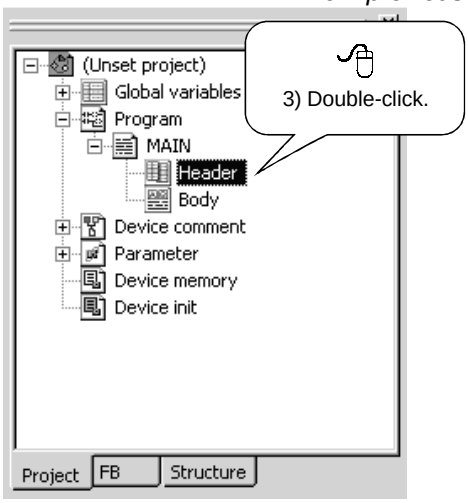
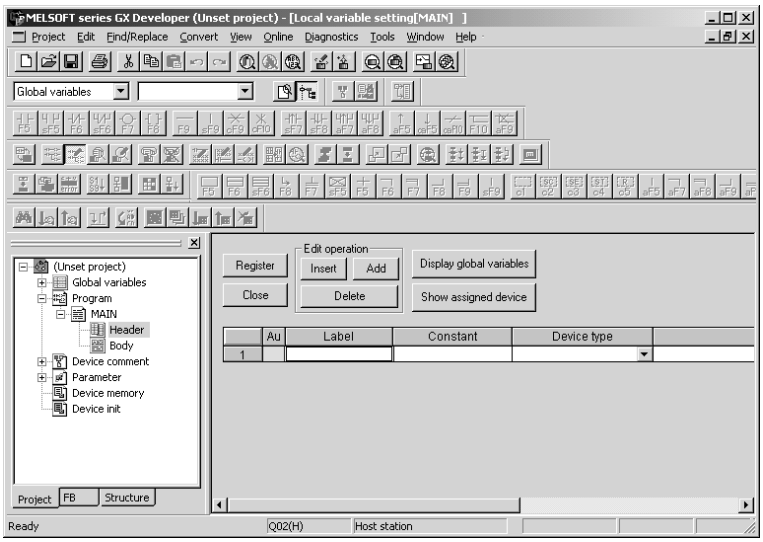


3) Double-click "Header".



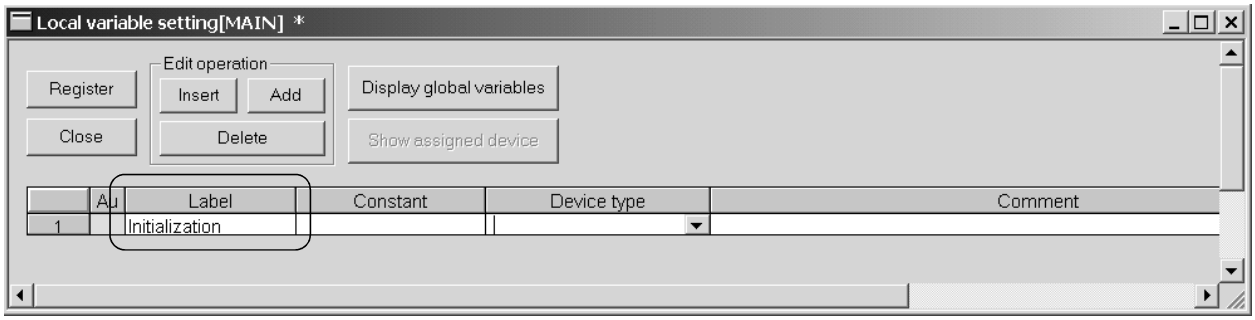
4) The Local variables setting screen is displayed.

■ Setting the local variables (Header)

1) Enter a label name.

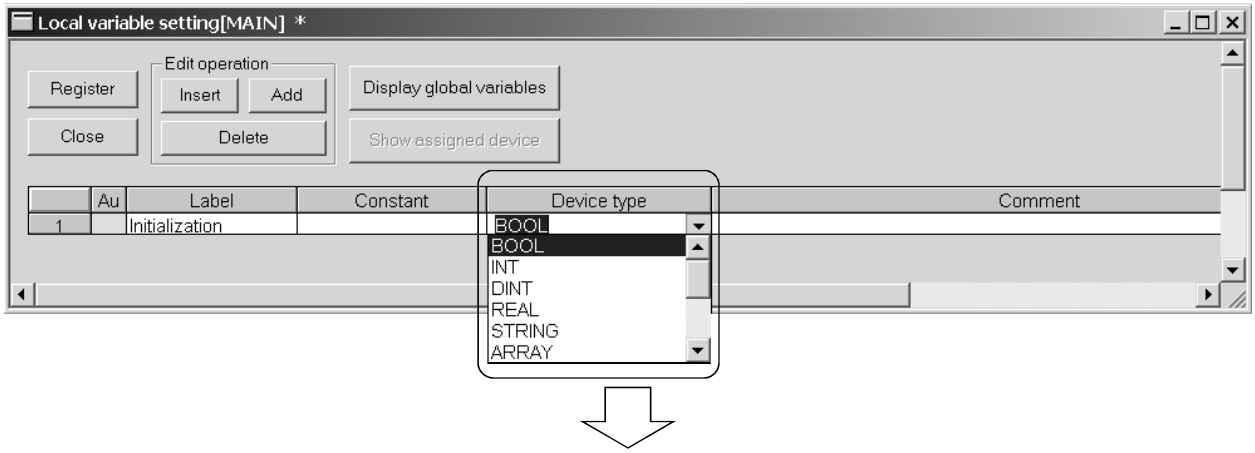
Enter a label name within 16 characters. The character strings that cannot be used as a label name are reserved words and actual devices. Enter other labels.

＊ For the reserved words, refer to the "GX Developer Operating Manual".



2) Enter a device type.

Enter it directly or make selection from the list box.

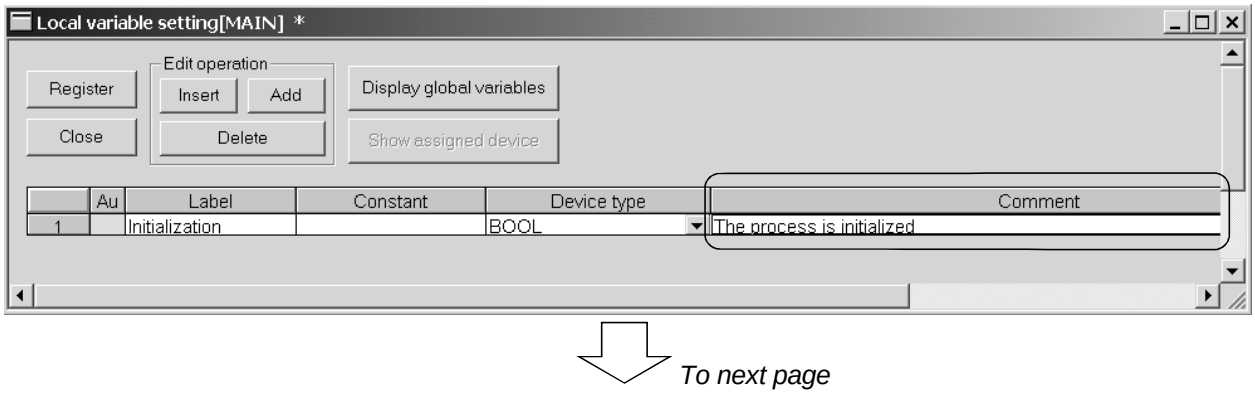


3) Enter a comment into the label.

Enter it within 64 characters.

The comment can be displayed in the tool tip format of the label information.

＊ For the label information, refer to "CHAPTER 7 INTRODUCTION TO USEFUL FUNCTIONS FOR ST PROGRAM EDITING" or "GX Developer Operating Manual (Structured Text)".



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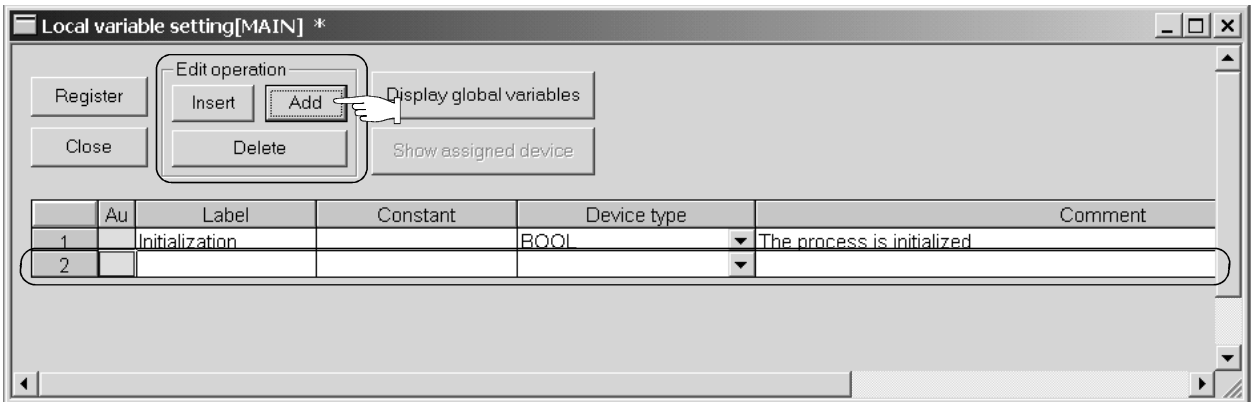
4) When entering labels continuously, click the Insert or Add button under Edit operation to add a line.
The buttons under Edit operation have the following functions.

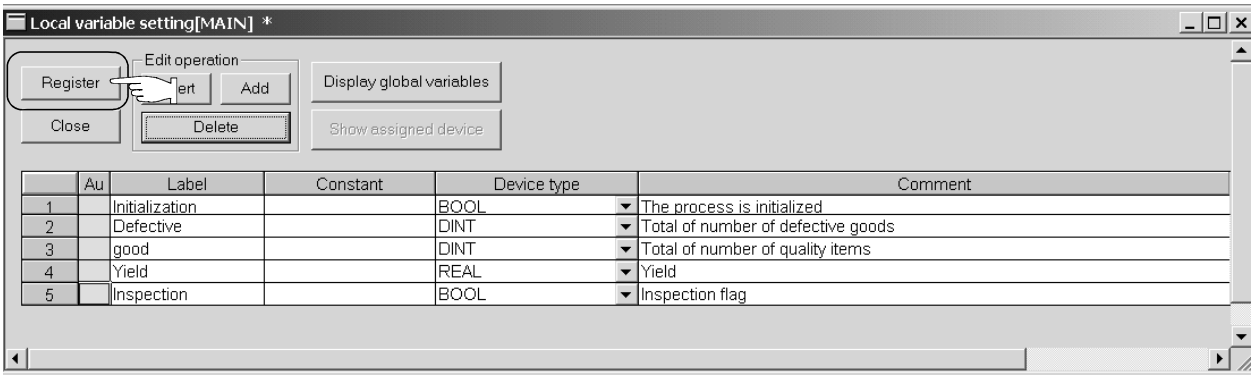
Insert button ... Inserts a blank line into the current cell position.

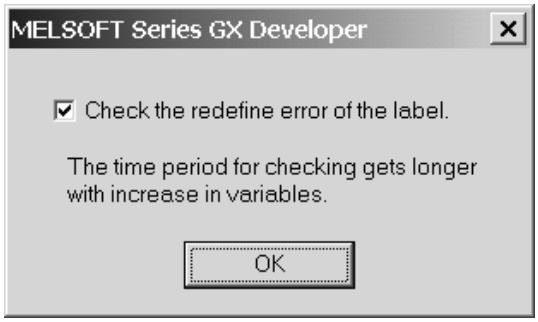
Add button ..... Inserts a blank line into the place one line below the current cell position.

Delete button ... Deletes one line in the current cell position.



5) After input is complete, click the Register button.




MELSOFT Series GX Developer
Check the redefine error of the label.
The time period for checking gets longer with increase in variables.
OK

Click the OK button.

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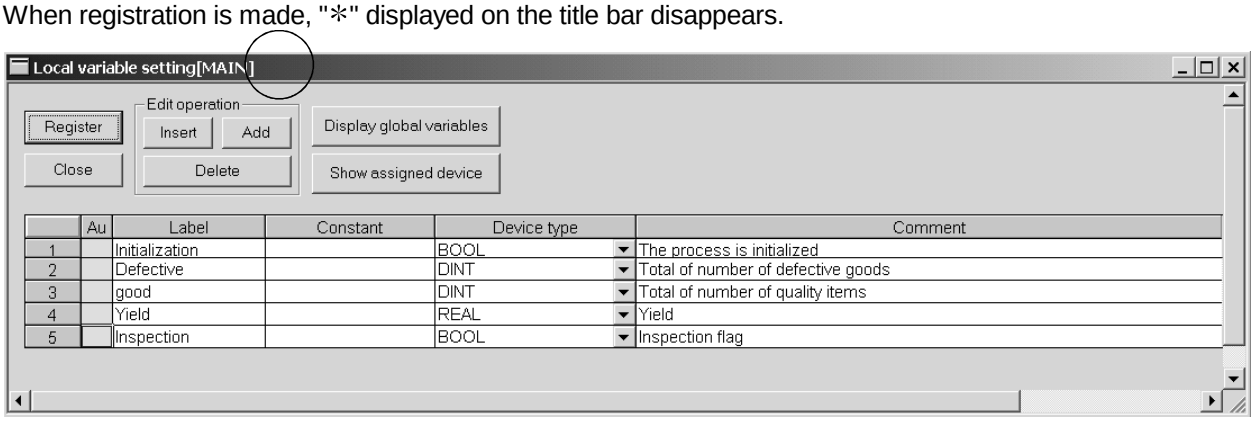
Registration is completed.

Click the OK button.

When registration is made, "*" displayed on the title bar disappears.



REMARK

For details of the local variables, refer to the "GX Developer Operating Manual" given in Relevant Manuals.

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Entering a program

What should be noted during input?

A program can be input freely in text format using the ST edit screen. Note the following points during input.

- Use a space, Tab key or Enter key to enter a blank.
- When the defined label, control syntax or comment is input, the character color changes.
  If it does not change, the possible cause is an input mistake or undefined label.

Now, actually input a program in List-1.

List-1.

```
IF      Initialization THEN
        good := 0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;

ELSE
        IF  Inspection THEN
                good := good +1;

        ELSE
                Defective := Defective + 1;
        END_IF;

        Yield := DINT_TO_REAL(good)/DINT_TO_REAL(good + Defective);
END_IF;
```


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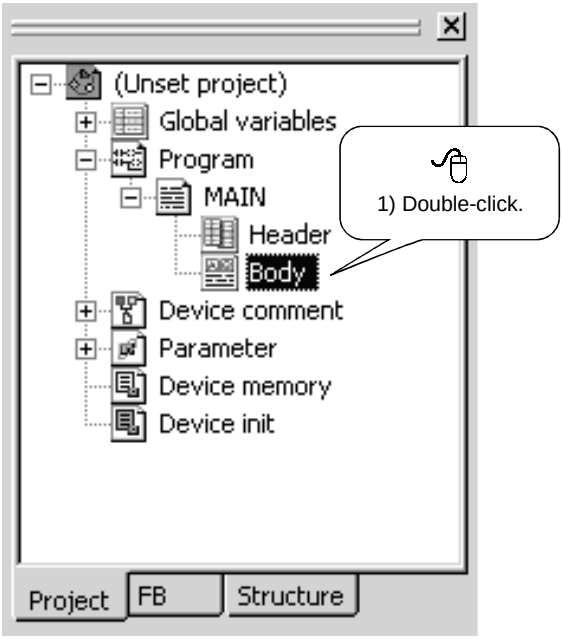
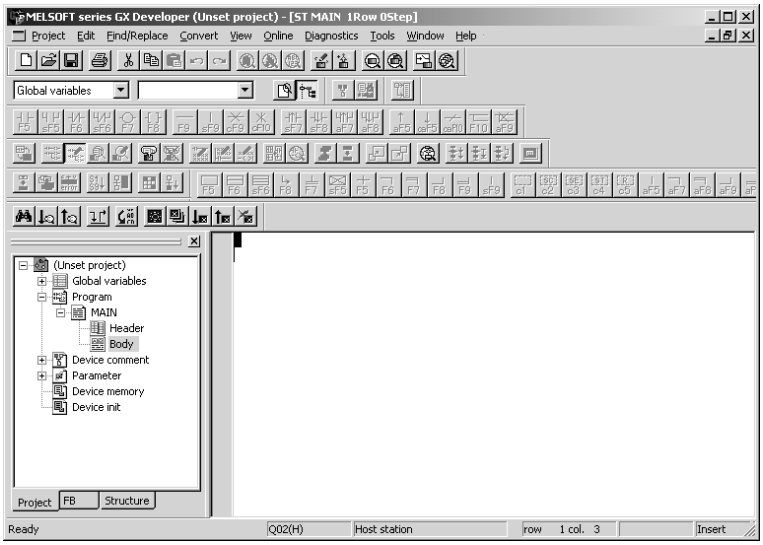
■ Displaying the ST edit screen



1) Double-click "Body" in the <<Project>> tab.



2) The ST edit screen is displayed.

■ Entering the characters

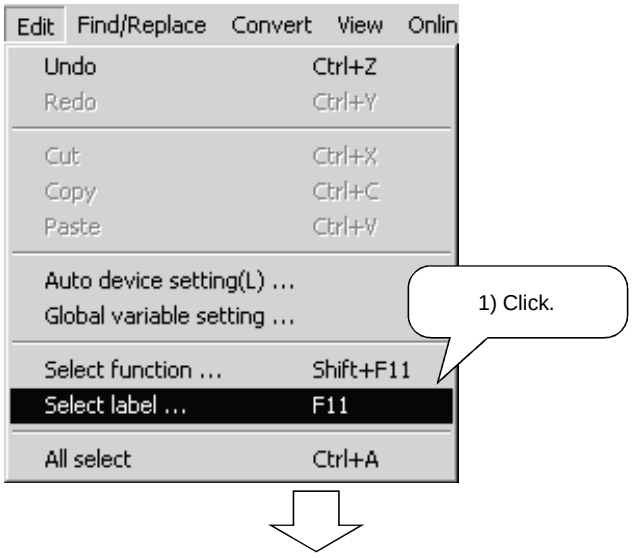
Enter "IF".

* If entered in lower case, a control syntax is converted automatically into upper case.

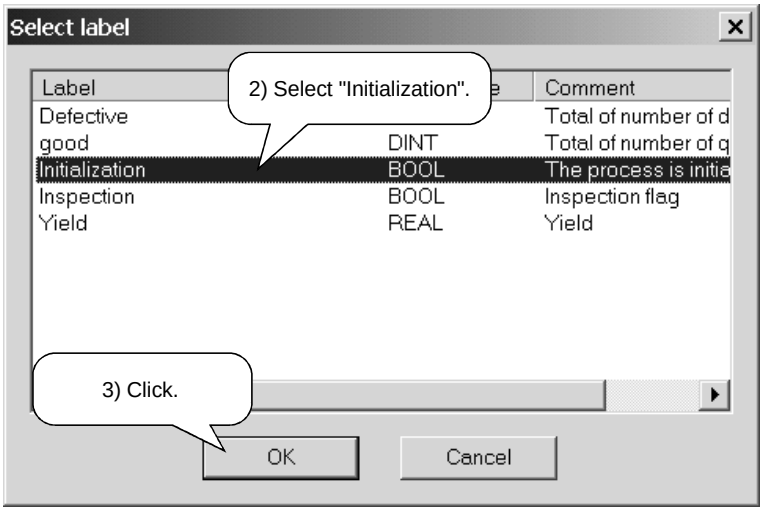
■ Entering a label

To enter a label, a label name may be entered directly or the label selection function be used.
To use the label selection function, labels must have been entered in advance.

Here, the input method using the label selection function will be explained.

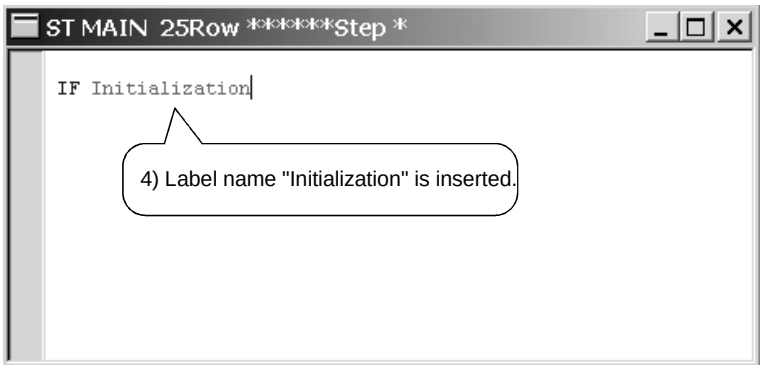


1) Click [Edit] →[Select label] in the menu.



2) Select the label to be entered.

3) Click the OK button.

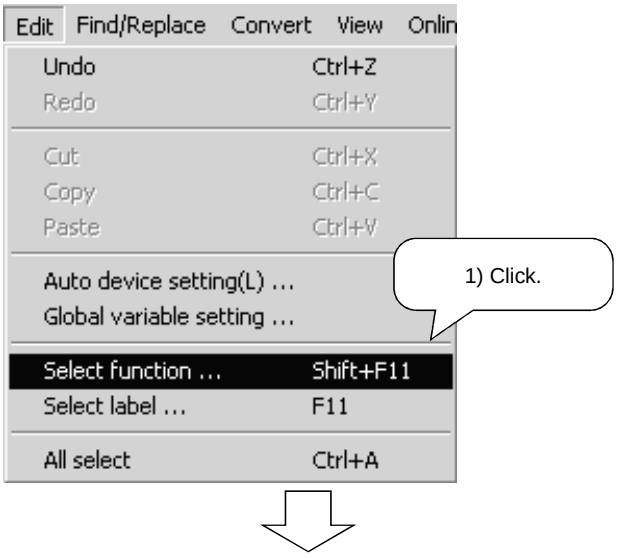


4) The label is inserted.

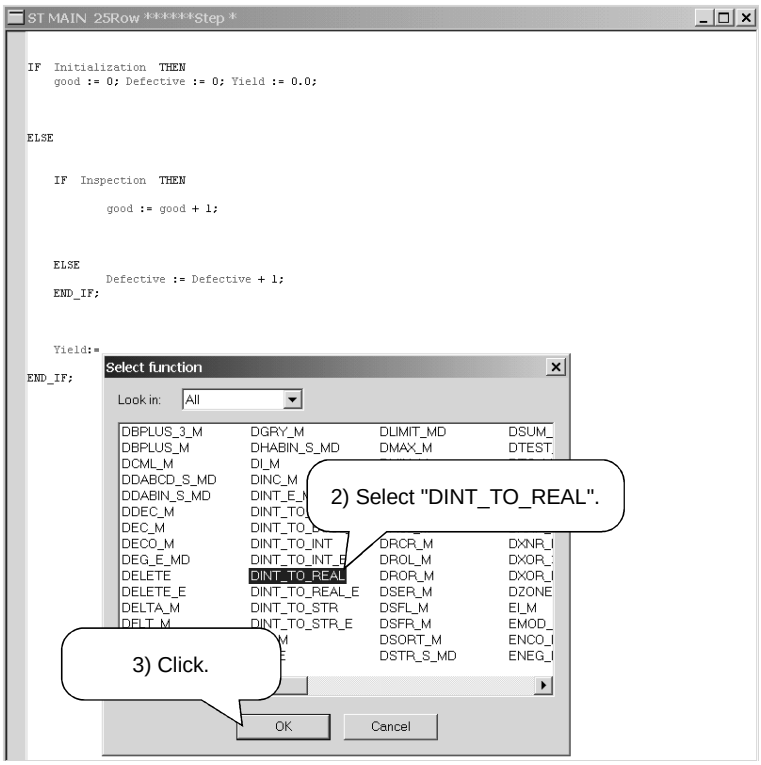
■ Entering a function

Enter a function in upper case. To enter, a function may be entered directly or the function selection function be used.

Here, the input method using the function selection function will be explained.



1) Click [Edit]→[Select function] in the menu.



2) Select the label to be entered.

3) Click the OK button.

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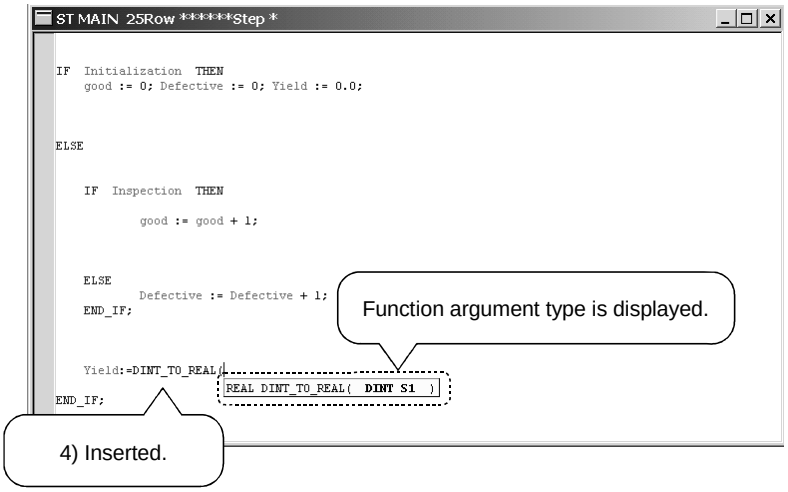
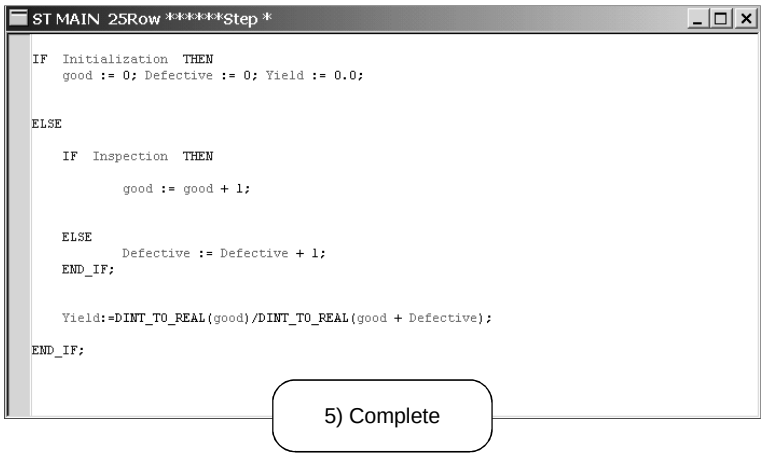


4) The function name is inserted.

* The function argument type is displayed in the tool tip format.

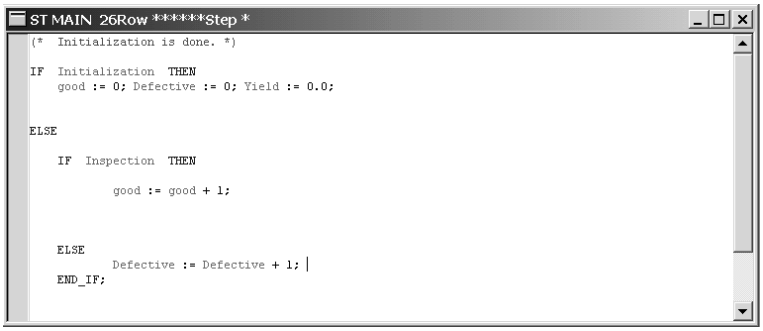


5) Refer to the function argument type displayed in the tool tip format, and enter the argument to complete the entry.

■ Entering a comment

Comments do not affect the program behavior at all. When program processings are described as comments, they give the at-a-glance pictures of the processings.

First, enter a comment on Line 1 of the program.



* Enter a comment by enclosing it with "(*" that represents the beginning of the comment and "*)" that represents an end.

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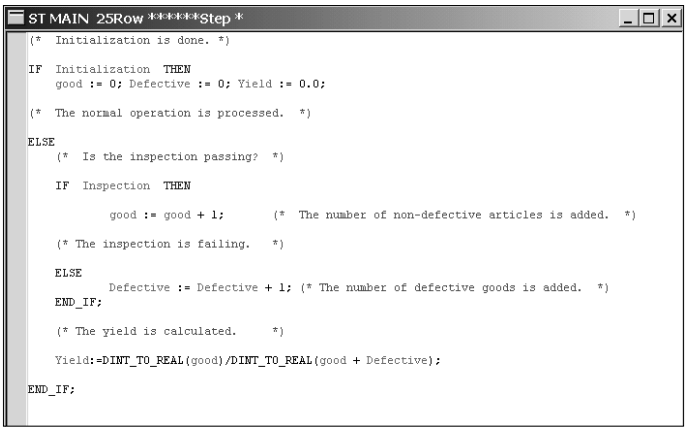
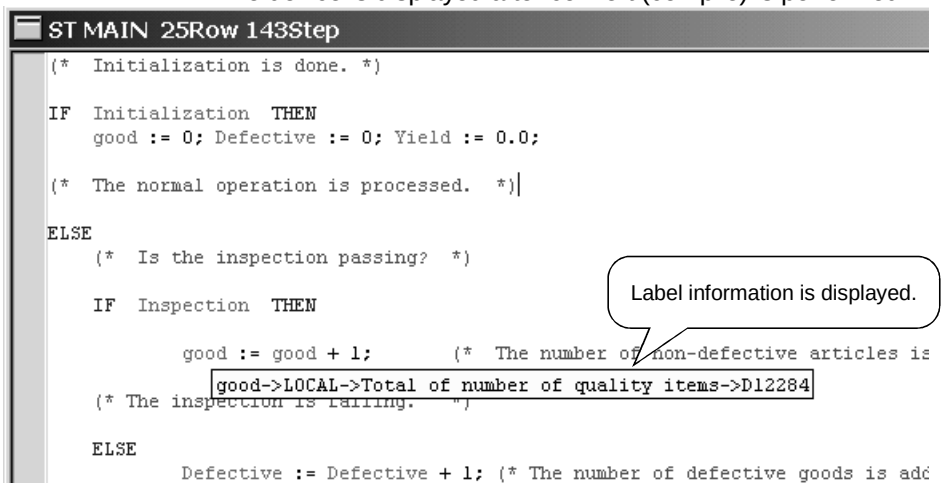

ST MAIN 25Row ******Step *
(* Initialization is done. *)
IF Initialization THEN
good := 0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;
(* The normal operation is processed. *)
ELSE
(* Is the inspection passing? *)
IF Inspection THEN
good := good + 1; (* The number of non-defective articles is added. *)
(* The inspection is failing. *)
ELSE
Defective := Defective + 1; (* The number of defective goods is added. *)
END_IF;
(* The yield is calculated. *)
Yield:=DINT_TO_REAL(good)/DINT_TO_REAL(good + Defective);
END_IF;

Refer to the example given on the left and enter comments.
(List-2)

This completes program input.

Point

- Display of label information
  The label information can be displayed in the tool tip format.
  Operation : Place the mouse pointer in the label position.
  Display : Label name -> Label type -> Label comment -> Device ＊
  ＊: The device is displayed after convert (compile) is performed.


ST MAIN 25Row 143Step
(* Initialization is done. *)
IF Initialization THEN
good := 0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;
(* The normal operation is processed. *)
ELSE
(* Is the inspection passing? *)
IF Inspection THEN
good := good + 1; (* The number of non-defective articles is
good->LOCAL->Total of number of quality items->D12284
(* The inspection is failing. *)
ELSE
Defective := Defective + 1; (* The number of defective goods is add
Label information is displayed.

- Change of display color
  Control syntax, comment and label character string colors, ST edit screen background color, etc. can be changed.
  Operation: Choose [Tools] → [Change display color] in the menu.

- Setting of auto indent
  Indentation at the time when the Enter key is pressed and the Tab width at the time when the Tab key is pressed can be set.
  Operation: Choose [Tools] → [ST editor settings] in the menu.

  For details, refer to the "GX Developer Operating Manual (Structured Text)".

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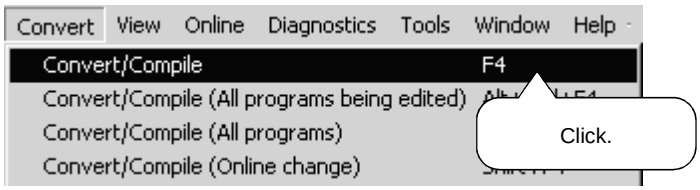
Converting (compiling) the ST program

What is convert (compile)?

Changing the program created on the ST edit screen into a sequence program that can be executed by the PLC CPU is called convert (compile).

■ Performing convert (compile)

The convert (compile) operation method will be explained using the created program.



1) Click [Convert] → [Convert/Compile] in the menu.

(1) At normal completion

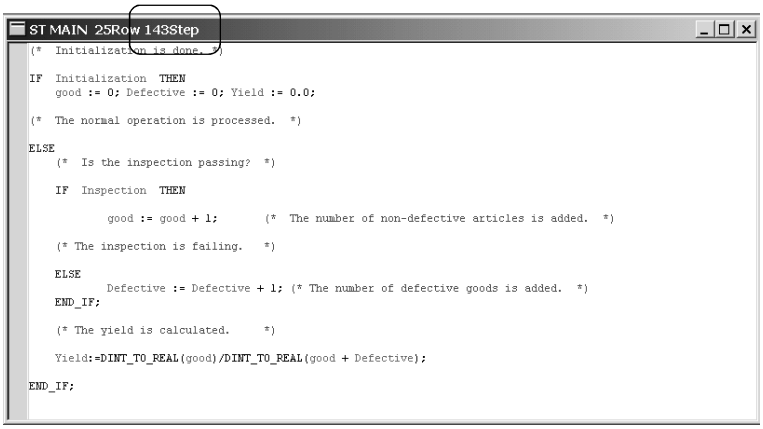
The following message is displayed.

MELSOFT series GX Developer
Compile Completed.
Local label is re-allocated.
Write the program to PLC or Compare with the program in PLC before execute RUN write function and change TC variable for PLC.
The comment of label will overwrite on device comment. All right?
Yes
No

Convert (compile) is completed.

Since the confirmation screen shown on the left is displayed, click the No button.

If the Yes button is clicked, the "Comment data to be referred to (comment by program) does not exist" message may be displayed.


ST MAIN 25Row 143Step
(* Initialization is done. *)
IF Initialization THEN
good := 0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;
(* The normal operation is processed. *)
ELSE
(* Is the inspection passing? *)
IF Inspection THEN
good := good + 1; (* The number of non-defective articles is added. *)
(* The inspection is failing. *)
ELSE
Defective := Defective + 1; (* The number of defective goods is added. *)
END_IF;
(* The yield is calculated. *)
Yield:=DINT_TO_REAL(good)/DINT_TO_REAL(good + Defective);
END_IF;

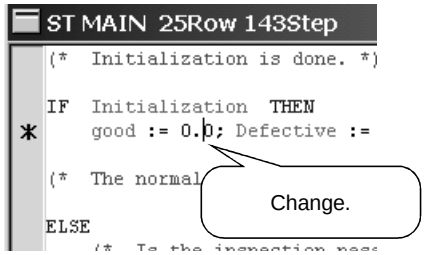
* At normal completion of convert (compile), the number of steps is displayed on the title bar.

(2) When error occurs

The Compile error (Detail) dialog is displayed.

Now, actually see the debugging operation at occurrence of a compile error.

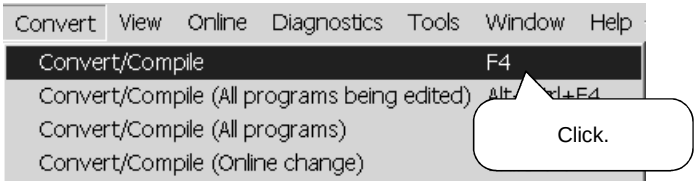
1) Change the program so that a compile error will occur.



Change Line 3 in List-2.

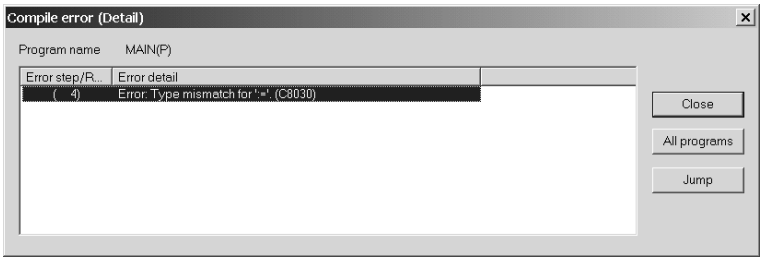
RYOUHIN := 0; → RYOUHIN : = 0. 0;

2) Perform convert (compile).



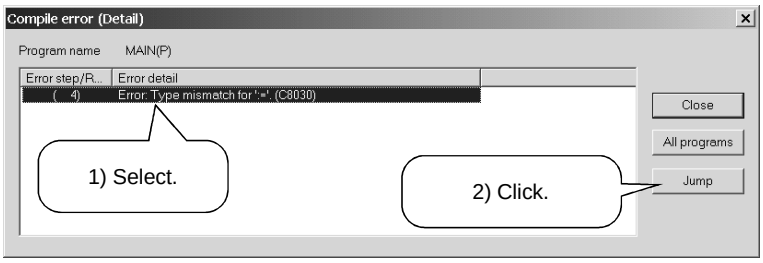
Click [Convert] → [Convert/Compile] in the menu.

3) A compile error occurs and the dialog is displayed.



Confirm the error step/line and error definition.

4) Confirm the line on which the error has occurred.



1) Select the error definition with the mouse.
2) Click the Jump button.

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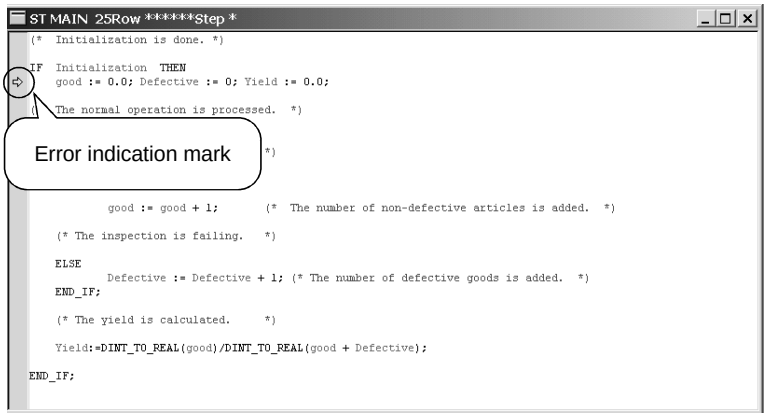
From previous page

5) Track down the cause and correct the faulty part.
The error indication mark is displayed on the ST edit screen.
Confirm the error definition and program contents, and correct the program.


ST MAIN 25Row ******Step *
(* Initialization is done. *)
IF Initialization THEN
good := 0.0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;
(* The normal operation is processed. *)
*)
good := good + 1; (* The number of non-defective articles is added. *)
(* The inspection is failing. *)
ELSE
Defective := Defective + 1; (* The number of defective goods is added. *)
END_IF;
(* The yield is calculated. *)
Yield:=DINT_TO_REAL(good)/DINT_TO_REAL(good + Defective);
END_IF;
Error indication mark

Correct Line 3 in List-2.

good : = 0. 0; → good := 0;

Click [Convert] → [Convert/Compile] in the menu.

Point

The error location and actually corrected part may be different.
Identify the faulty part from the error definition displayed in the "Compile error (Detail)" dialog and the program contents of the line where the error indication mark is displayed.

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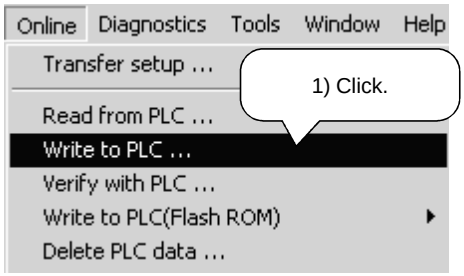
Chapter 4 explains the procedure to write the converted (compiled) sequence program to the PLC CPU and the procedure to read the sequence program from the PLC CPU.

■ Performing write to PLC

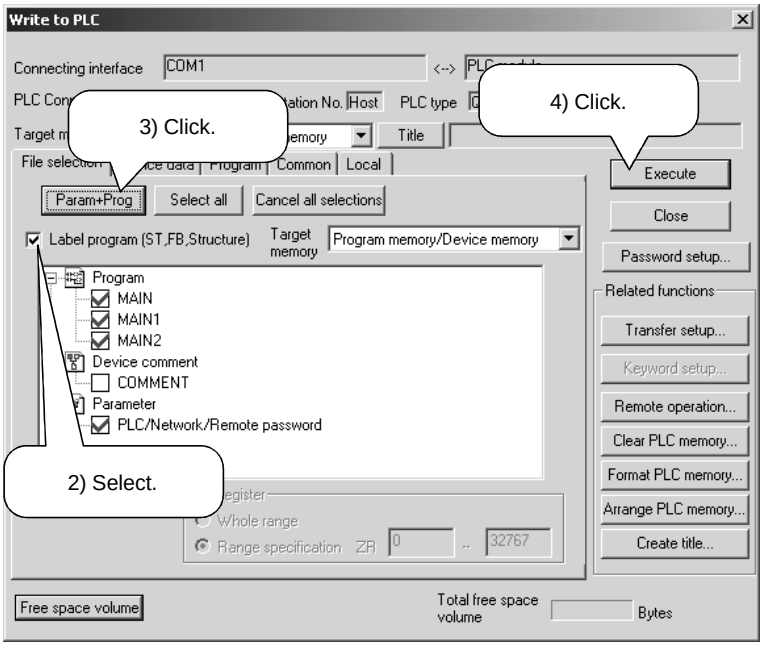
The operation method for write to PLC will be explained.

Display the Write to PLC dialog and write the program and parameters to the PLC CPU.



✻ When performing write to PLC, put the PLC CPU in a STOP status.

1) Click [Online] → [Write to PLC] in the menu.



2) Select the "Label program (ST, FB, structure)" check button in the <<File selection>> tab.

✻ When the check button is not selected, only the actual program is written.

3) Click "Param + Prog".

4) Click the Execute button.

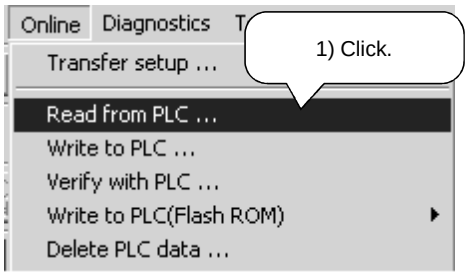
✻ Reset the PLC CPU and put it in a RUN status.

If an error occurs, choose [Diagnostics] → [PLC diagnostics] in the menu of GX Developer, and confirm the error definition.

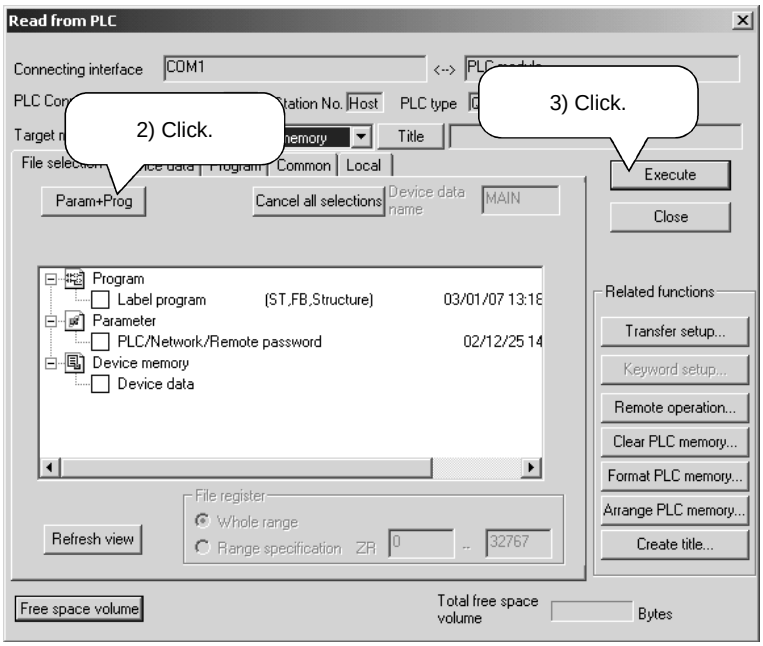
■ Performing read from PLC

The operation method for read from PLC will be explained.

Display the Read from PLC dialog and read the program and parameters from the PLC CPU.



1) Click [Online] - [Read from PLC] in the menu.



2) Click "Param + Prog" in the <<File selection>> tab.

3) Click the [Execute] button.

If an error occurs, choose [Diagnostics] - [PLC diagnostics] in the menu of GX Developer, and confirm the error definition.

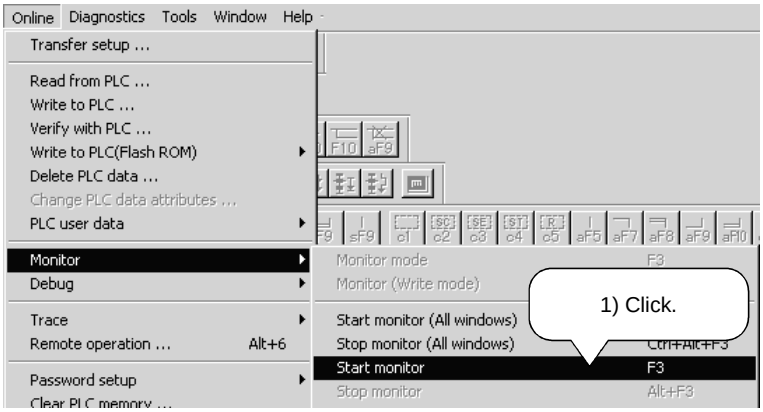
Chapter 5 explains the online debugging operation of the sequence program written to the PLC CPU using the monitor function and device test function.

☞ Monitoring the sequence program.
☞ Changing the bit device value and conducting a device test.
☞ Changing part of the sequence program and writing it to the PLC CPU in RUN status.

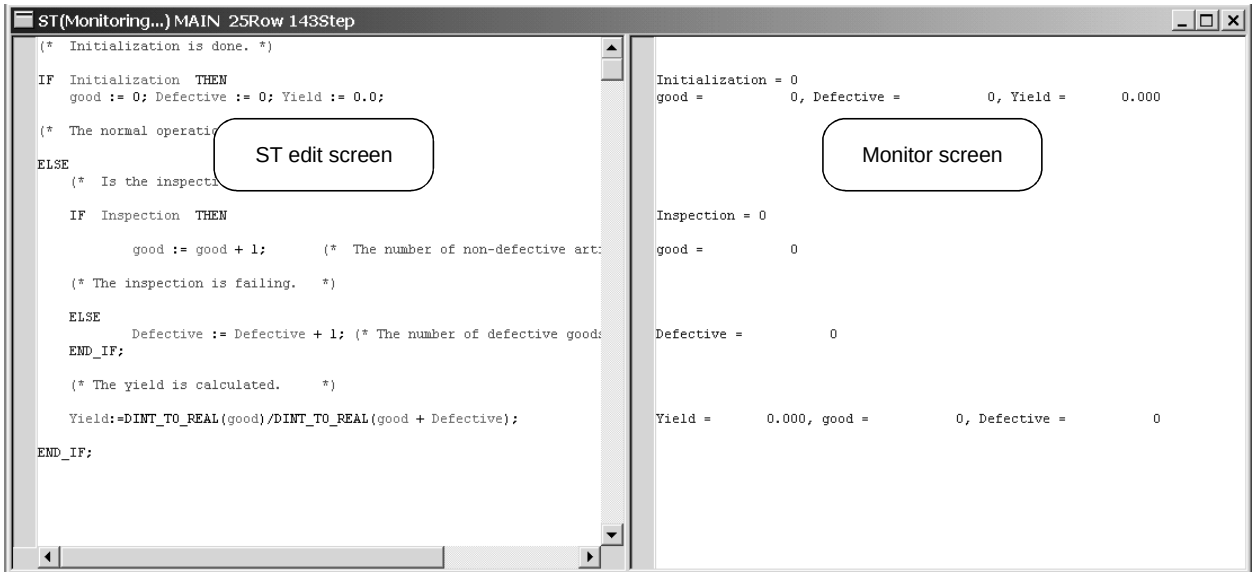
5.1 Monitoring the Sequence Program

This section explains the operation method to monitor the sequence program.

■ Displaying the monitor screen



1) Click [Online] → [Monitor] → [Start monitor] in the menu.


ST(Monitoring...) MAIN 25Row 143Step
(* Initialization is done. *)
IF Initialization THEN
good := 0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;
(* The normal operati
ELSE
(* Is the inspecti
IF Inspection THEN
good := good + 1; (* The number of non-defective art
(* The inspection is failing. *)
ELSE
Defective := Defective + 1; (* The number of defective goods
END_IF;
(* The yield is calculated. *)
Yield:=DINT_TO_REAL(good)/DINT_TO_REAL(good + Defective);
END_IF;
ST edit screen
Initialization = 0
good = 0, Defective = 0, Yield = 0.000
Inspection = 0
good = 0
Defective = 0
Yield = 0.000, good = 0, Defective = 0
Monitor screen

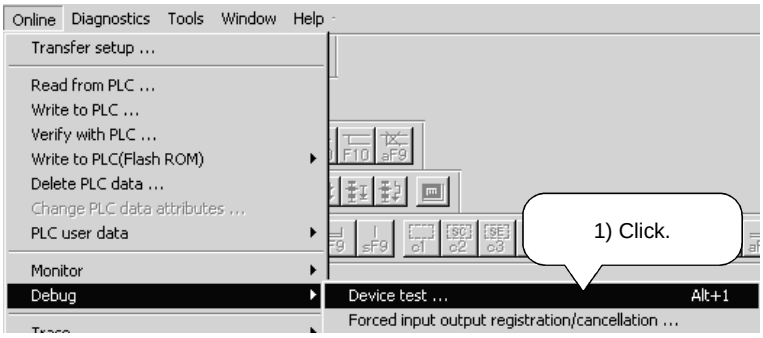
The labels displayed on the ST edit screen are displayed on the same lines of the monitor screen.

5.2 Device Test

The value of the label (bit device/word device) in the PLC CPU can be changed directly.
Here, the bit device value is changed to confirm the program behavior.

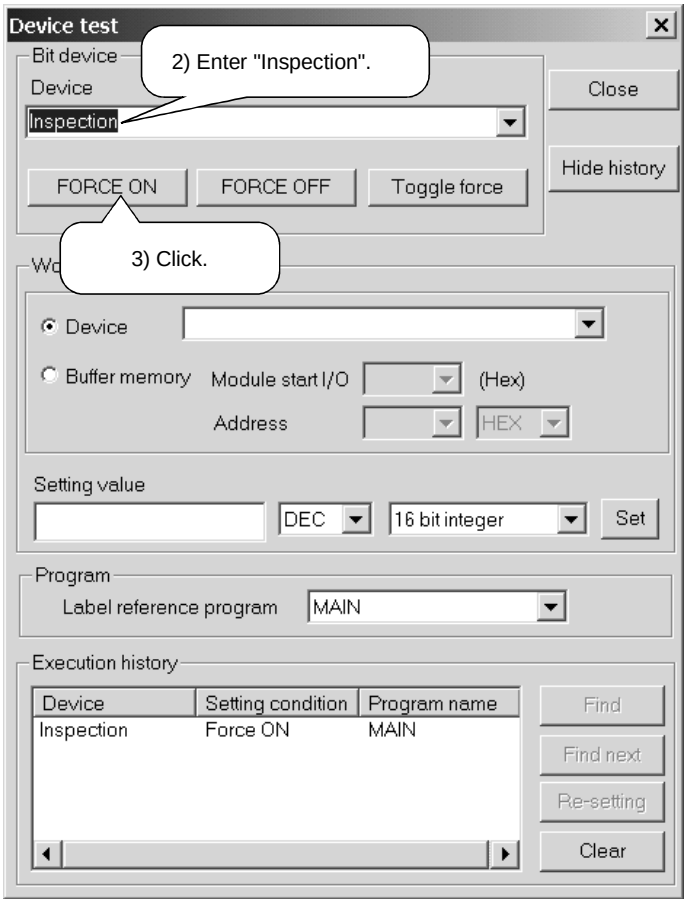
■ Confirming the program behavior

The operation to change the bit device value will be explained.



1) Click [Online] → [Debug] → [Device test] in the menu.

Forcibly turn ON the label "Inspection" that represents the bit device.



2) Input " Inspection" into the bit device.

3) Click the FORCE ON button.

To next page

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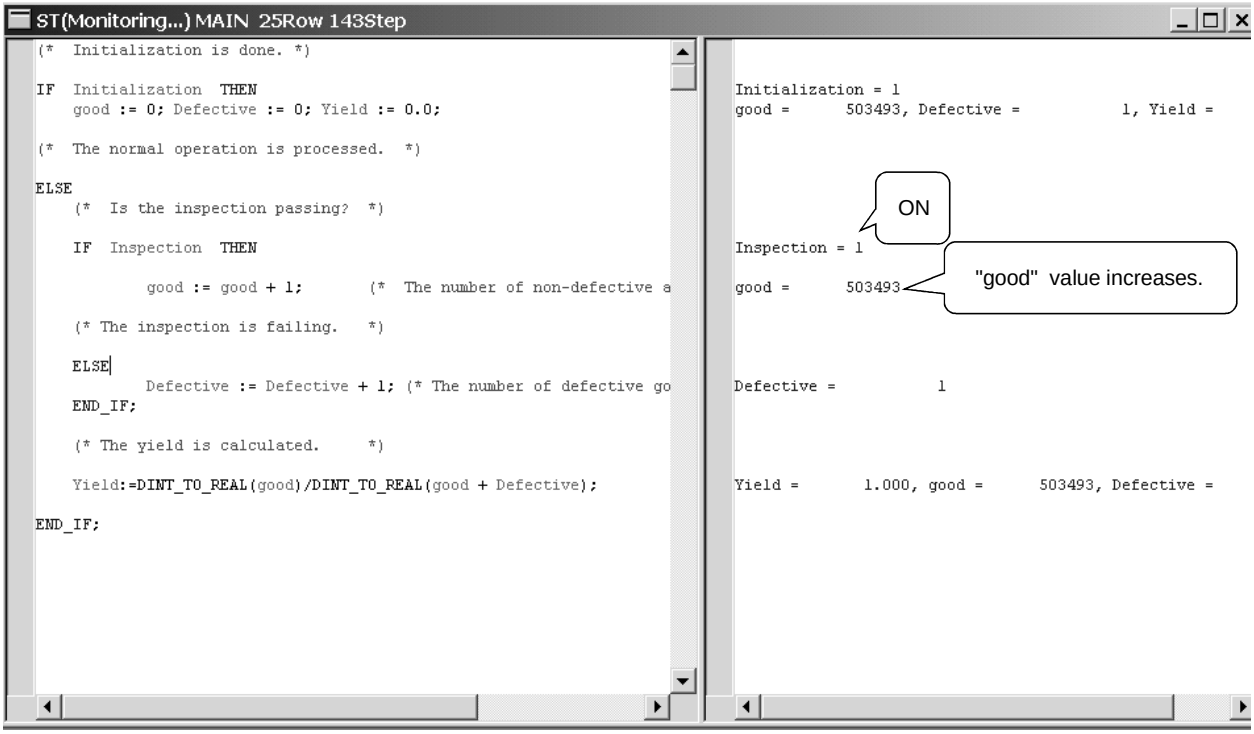
Make confirmation on the monitor screen.


ST(Monitoring...) MAIN 25Row 143Step
(* Initialization is done. *)
IF Initialization THEN
good := 0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;
(* The normal operation is processed. *)
ELSE
(* Is the inspection passing? *)
IF Inspection THEN
good := good + 1; (* The number of non-defective a
(* The inspection is failing. *)
ELSE
Defective := Defective + 1; (* The number of defective go
END_IF;
(* The yield is calculated. *)
Yield:=DINT_TO_REAL(good)/DINT_TO_REAL(good + Defective);
END_IF;
Initialization = 1
good = 503493, Defective = 1, Yield =
ON
Inspection = 1
good = 503493
"good" value increases.
Defective = 1
Yield = 1.000, good = 503493, Defective =

Also change the other label values and confirm the program behavior.

5 - 3

5.3 Online Change

When the PLC CPU is in a RUN status, part of the sequence program can be changed.
This is called online change.

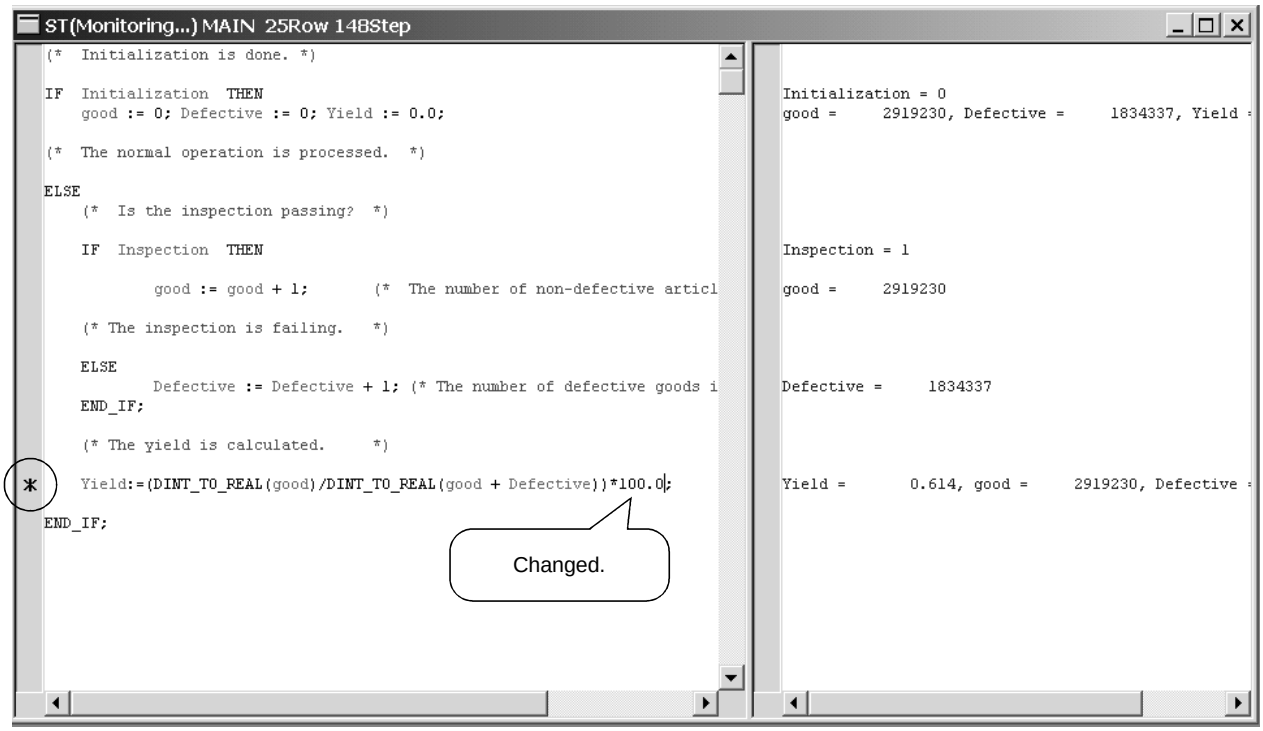
Actually change part of the sequence program and perform online change.

■ Changing part of the program and performing online change

Change the calculation expression of "Yield" and perform online change.

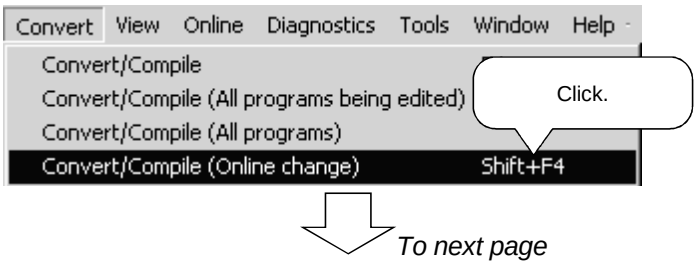
1) Change part of the program.

```
Yield := DINT_TO_REAL (good)/DINT_TO_REAL (good + Defective);
                                    ↓
Yield := (DINT_TO_REAL (good)/DINT_TO_REAL (good + Defective))*100.0;
```


ST(Monitoring...) MAIN 25Row 148Step
(* Initialization is done. *)
IF Initialization THEN
good := 0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;
(* The normal operation is processed. *)
ELSE
(* Is the inspection passing? *)
IF Inspection THEN
good := good + 1; (* The number of non-defective articl
(* The inspection is failing. *)
ELSE
Defective := Defective + 1; (* The number of defective goods i
END_IF;
(* The yield is calculated. *)
*
Yield:=(DINT_TO_REAL(good)/DINT_TO_REAL(good + Defective))*100.0;
END_IF;
Changed.
Initialization = 0
good = 2919230, Defective = 1834337, Yield =
Inspection = 1
good = 2919230
Defective = 1834337
Yield = 0.614, good = 2919230, Defective =

"*" indicating the line to be online changed is displayed on the indicator bar of the target line.

2) Execute online change.



Click [Convert] → [Convert/Compile (Online change)] in the menu.

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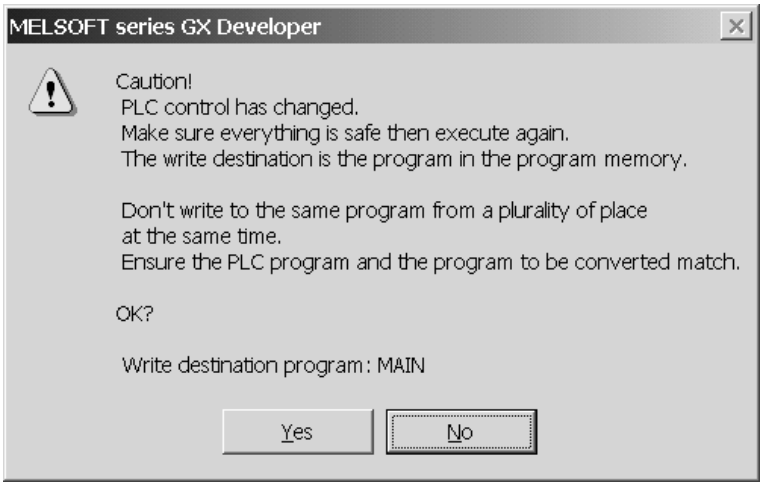
3) The confirmation message is displayed.

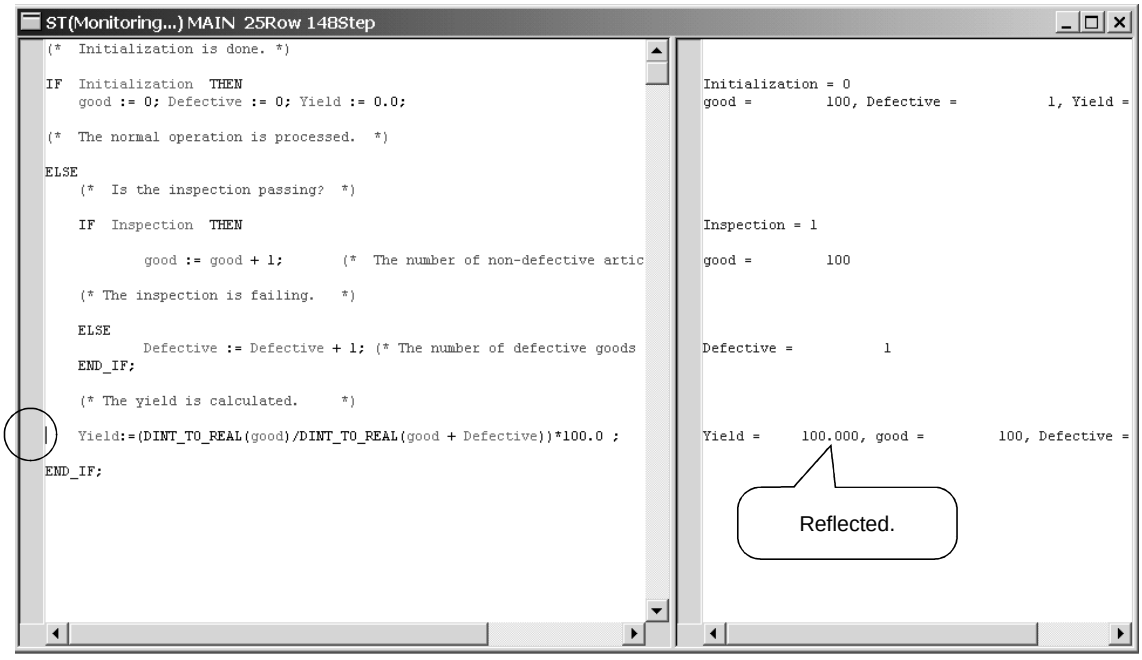

MELSOFT series GX Developer
Caution!
PLC control has changed.
Make sure everything is safe then execute again.
The write destination is the program in the program memory.
Don't write to the same program from a plurality of place
at the same time.
Ensure the PLC program and the program to be converted match.
OK?
Write destination program : MAIN
Yes
No

Click the Yes button.

4) Online change is completed.

MELSOFT series GX Developer
RUN write processing has completed.
There are 500 RUN write maintenance steps remaining.
OK

Click the OK button.


ST(Monitoring...) MAIN 25Row 148Step
(* Initialization is done. *)
IF Initialization THEN
good := 0; Defective := 0; Yield := 0.0;
(* The normal operation is processed. *)
ELSE
(* Is the inspection passing? *)
IF Inspection THEN
good := good + 1; (* The number of non-defective artic
(* The inspection is failing. *)
ELSE
Defective := Defective + 1; (* The number of defective goods
END_IF;
(* The yield is calculated. *)
Yield:=(DINT_TO_REAL(good)/DINT_TO_REAL(good + Defective))*100.0 ;
END_IF;
Initialization = 0
good = 100, Defective = 1, Yield =
Inspection = 1
good = 100
Defective = 1
Yield = 100.000, good = 100, Defective =
Reflected.

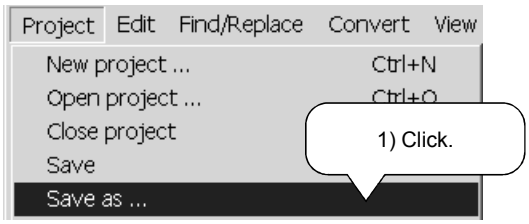
"*" that indicates the online change target line disappears.

On the monitor screen, confirm that the present value of "Yield" has changed.

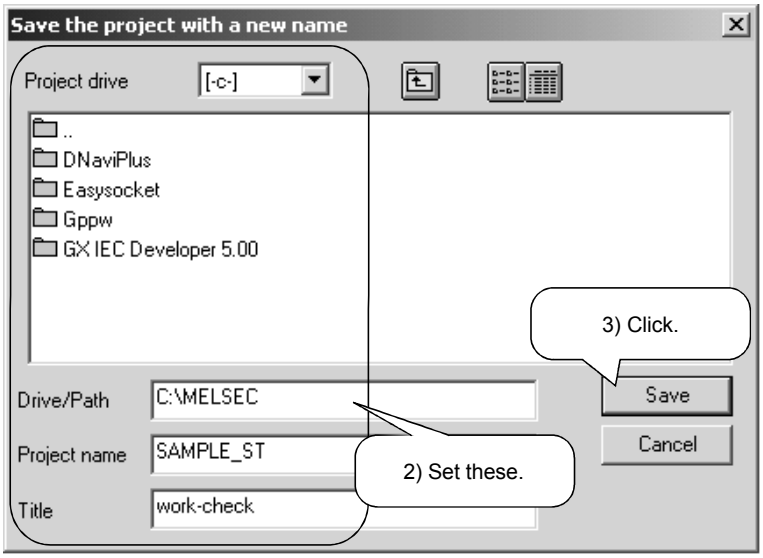
In Chapter 6, the completed project is saved with a name.

■ Saving the project

Save the created project with a name.



1) Click [Project] → [Save as] in the menu.



2) Input as follows.
- Drive/Path : C:\MELSEC
- Project name : SAMPLE_ST
- Title : work-check

3) Click the Save button.

The program created this time was saved as described below.

Drive/Path : C:\MELSEC
Project name : SAMPLE_ST
Title :work-check

This completes a series of operations from the creation of the new ST project to the input and online debugging of the program to the storage of the project.
Fully understand the operations performed until now, and proceed to Chapter 8.

6 - 1

MEMO

6 - 2

This chapter introduces useful functions for editing ST programs.
For more information, refer to the "GX Developer Operating Manual (Structured Text)".

(1) Window division

Every time it is desired to confirm the contents midway through editing of a large program, it is troublesome to scroll the screen to see the program ...

At such a time, use "Window division".
Choosing [Window] → [Divide into two] in the menu displays the screen in vertically divided windows. The divided windows can be scrolled/edited individually.

(2) Bookmark

When it is desired to jump to a specific line, it is troublesome to search the program from the beginning ...

At such a time, use "Bookmark".
Preset the bookmark by choosing [Find/Replace] → [Bookmark setting/release] or [Find/Replace] → [Find] → "Set bookmark" in the menu.
By choosing [Find/Replace] → [Bookmark list] in the menu, any line can be selected from the Bookmark list dialog to make a jump to that line.

(3) Display of label information

It is desired to know the device assigned to the label ...

At such a time, use "Label information".
When the mouse pointer is placed on the label,
Label name -> Label type -> Label comment -> Device
is displayed in the tool tip format for at-a-glance confirmation of the contents.

Note: ・Applicable to converted (compiled) programs.
・Confirmation can also be made by activating "Show assigned device" on the Local variables setting screen.

(4) Select function

It is desired to input the function whose name has been forgotten ...

At such a time, use "Select function".
Choosing [Edit] → [Select function] displays the Select function dialog to allow the function name to be selected. Also, since the function argument type is displayed in the tool tip format when the function is inserted, the argument can be input with reference to that argument type.

(5) Change of display color and font

It is difficult to differentiate between the character strings on the edit screen since they have the same color, or it is desired to change the character size ...

At such times, use "Change display color" or "Font".
Choosing [Tools] → [Change display color] in the menu displays the Change display color dialog to allow the comment, control syntax, character, label and background colors to be selected. Changing the display color improves readability.
Choosing [Tools] → [Font] in the menu displays the Font dialog to allow the font type, style and size to be selected. Making easy-to-use setting improves operability.

MEMO

7 - 2

Chapters 1 to 7 explained the basic operation methods and functions for creating ST programs.
In Chapter 8, create a function block (FB) in ST language and paste it to a ladder program to create a program to be used.
The main items to be explained in this chapter are as follows.

☞ Adding a new FB.
☞ Defining FB variables.
☞ Creating an ST program.
☞ Creating an FB in ST language.
☞ Using the ST-written FB in a main program.

8.1 Creating an FB

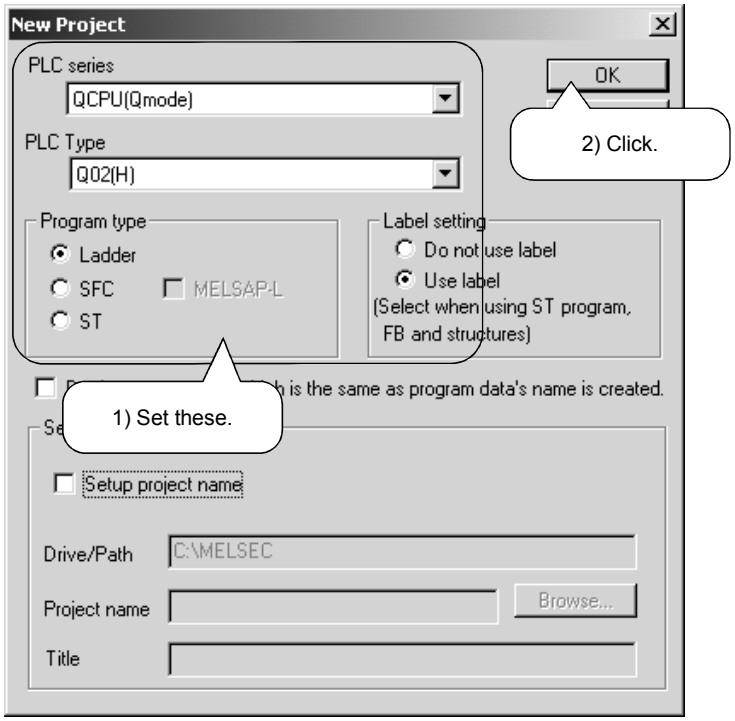
What is a function block (FB)? An FB, where often used processings are predefined as parts, can be used in the necessary area of each program.

Creating a new project

■ Creating a new project

The creation method of a new project to create a main program in ladder format will be explained.

Click [Project] → [New project] in the menu to display the New project dialog.



1) Enter as follows.
- PLC series :QCPU (Q mode)
- PLC type :Q02(H)
- Label setting :Use label
- Program type :Ladder

2) Click the OK button.

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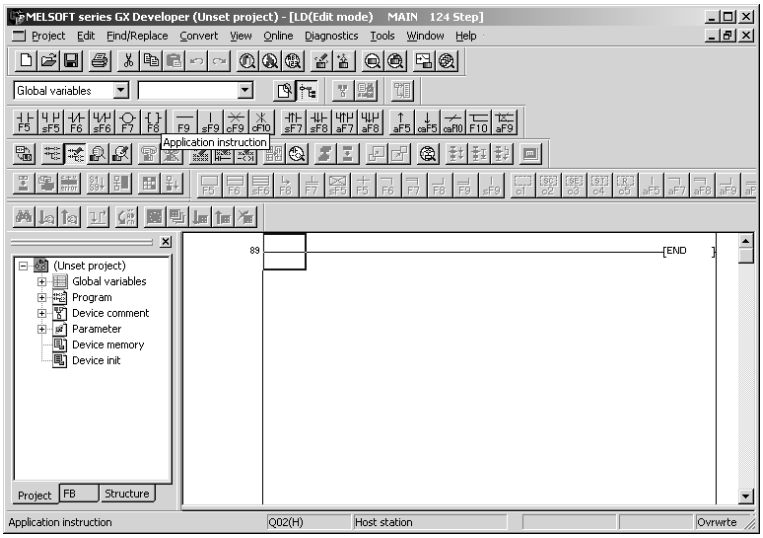
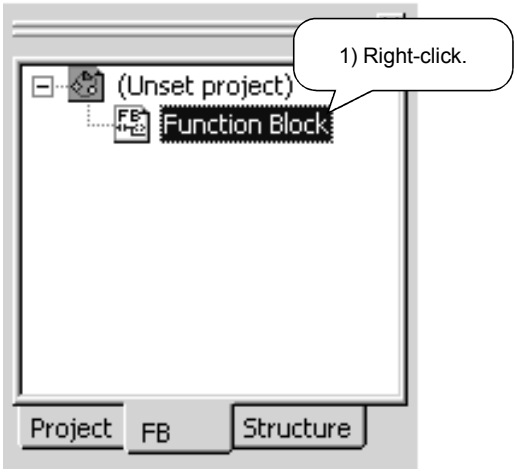


3) A new project is created.

Adding a new FB

■ Adding an FB

The operation method to add a new ST-written FB will be explained.



1) Right-click "Function Block" in the <<FB>> tab to display the menu.

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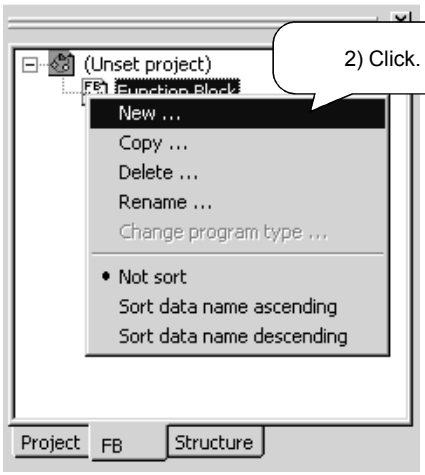
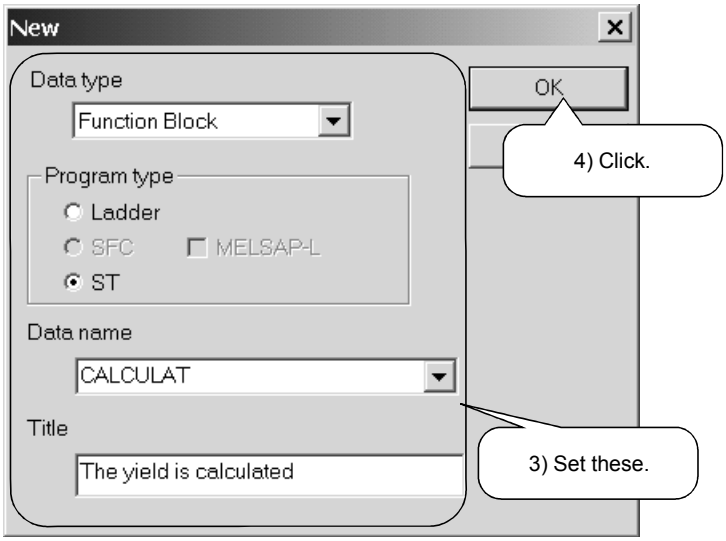


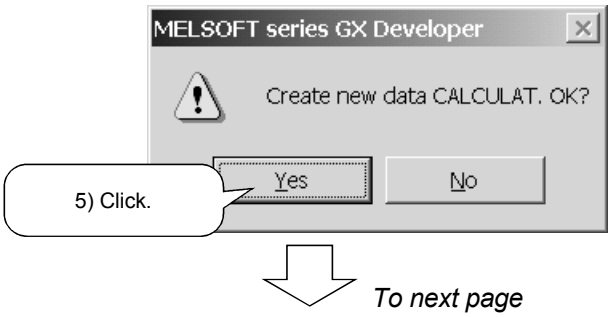
2) Click "New".

Set the New dialog.



3) Enter as follows.
- Data type : Function Block
- Program type : ST
- Data name : CALCULAT
- Title : The yield is calculated

4) Click the OK button.



5) Click the Yes button.

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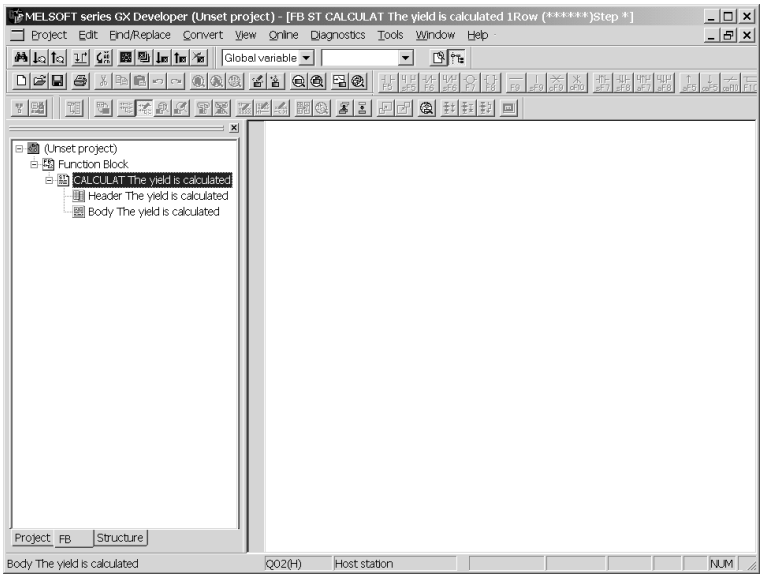
MELSOFT series GX Developer (Unset project) - [FB ST CALCULAT The yield is calculated 1Row (******)Step *]
Project Edit Find/Replace Convert View Online Diagnostics Tools Window Help
Global variable
(Unset project)
Function Block
CALCULAT The yield is calculated
Header The yield is calculated
Body The yield is calculated
Project FB Structure
Body The yield is calculated
Q02(H)
Host station
NUM

6) A new data name: CALCULAT is added.

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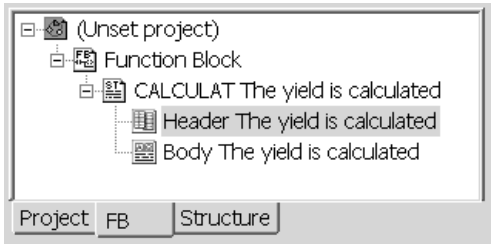
Defining FB variables

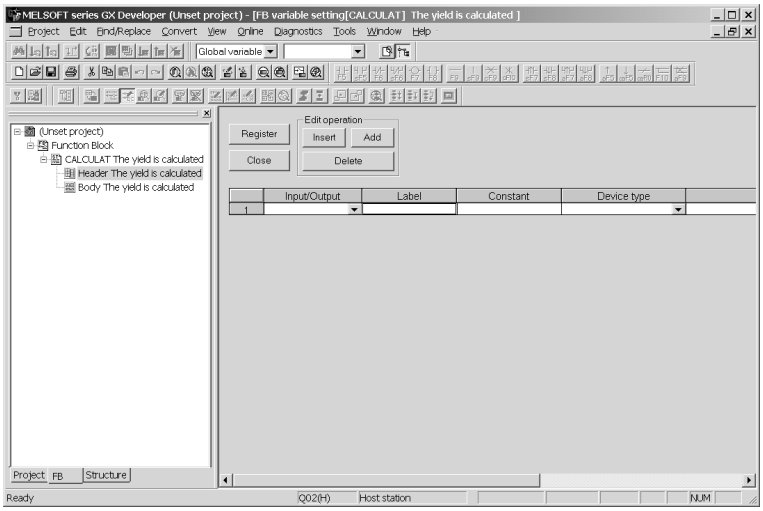
The labels used in the FB are called FB variables (FB labels).

■ Displaying the FB variable (FB labels) setting screen

Here, the operation method to define FB variables (FB labels) will be explained.



1) Double-click "Header" in the <<FB>> tab.



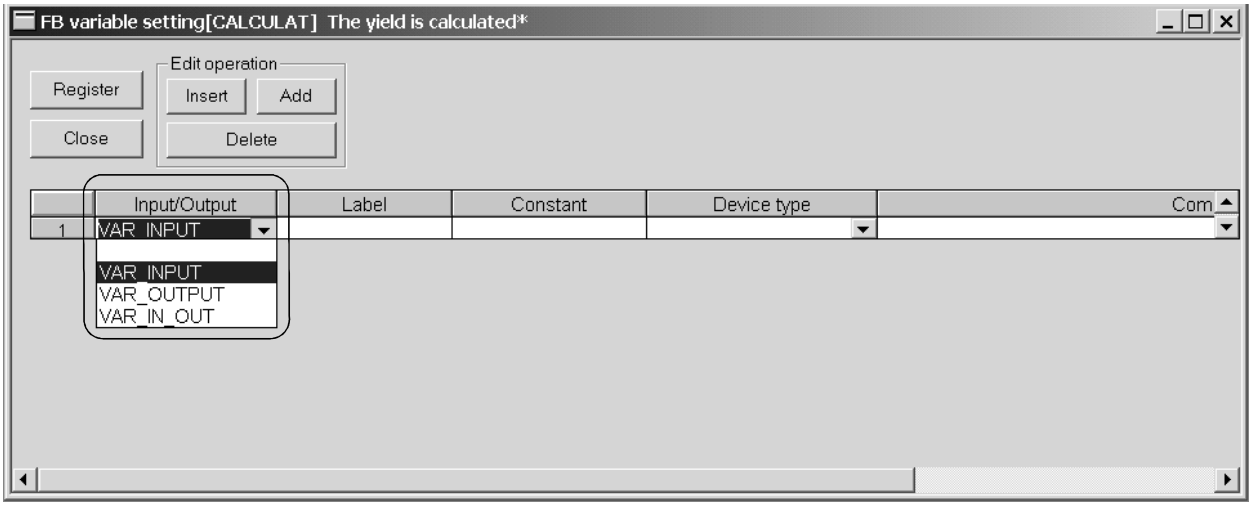
2) The FB variable (FB labels) setting screen is displayed.

■ Setting the FB variables (FB labels)

1) Select the Input/Output type.

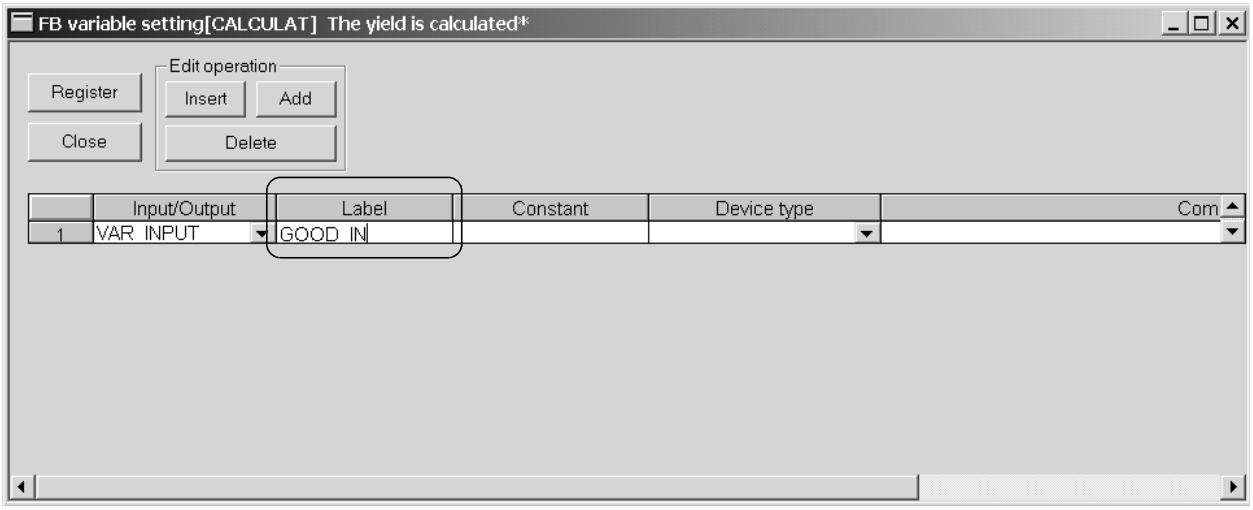
Select the label type. There are the following four types.

・VAR_INPUT ..... Variable input from FB outside
・VAR_OUTPUT ..... Variable output to FB outside
・VAR_IN_OUT ..... Variable having the input and output functions
・"Blank" ..... Variable used in FB inside



2) Enter the label name.

Enter the label name within 16 characters.



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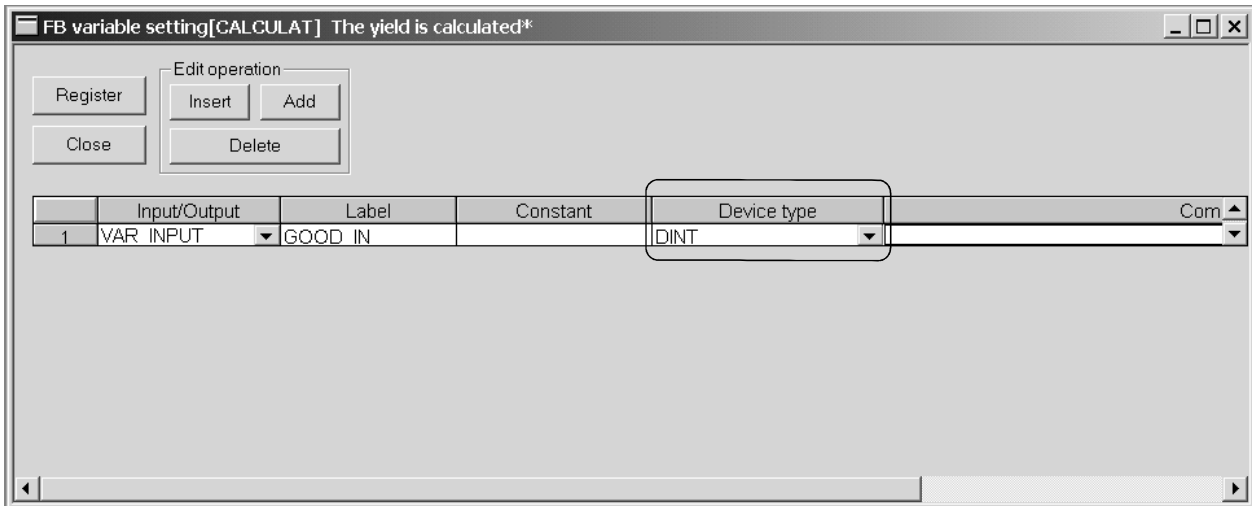
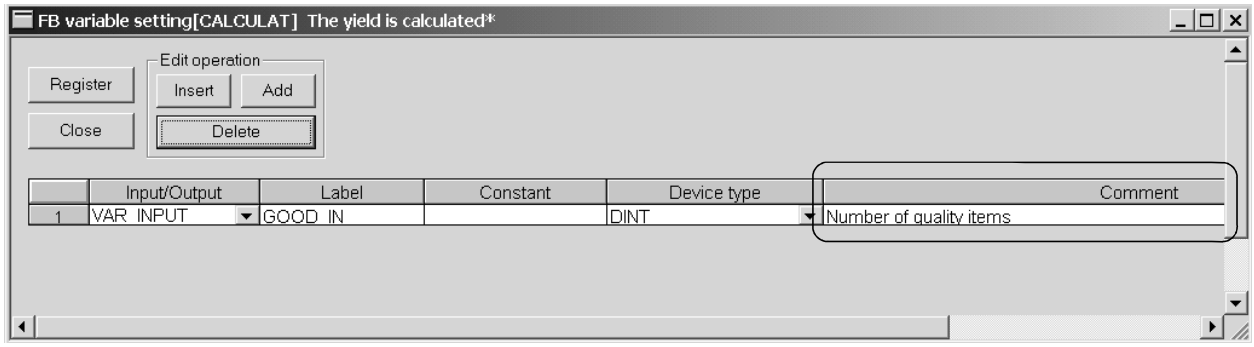
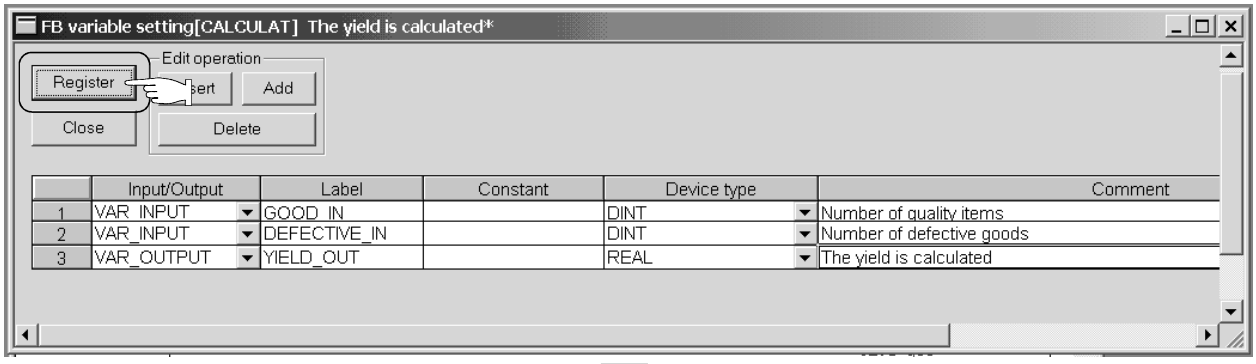
3) Enter the device type.
Enter it directly or make selection from the list box.



4) Enter a comment into the label.
Set it within 64 characters.



5) After input is complete, click the Register button.



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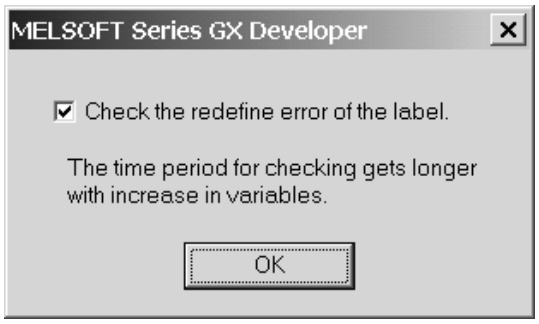
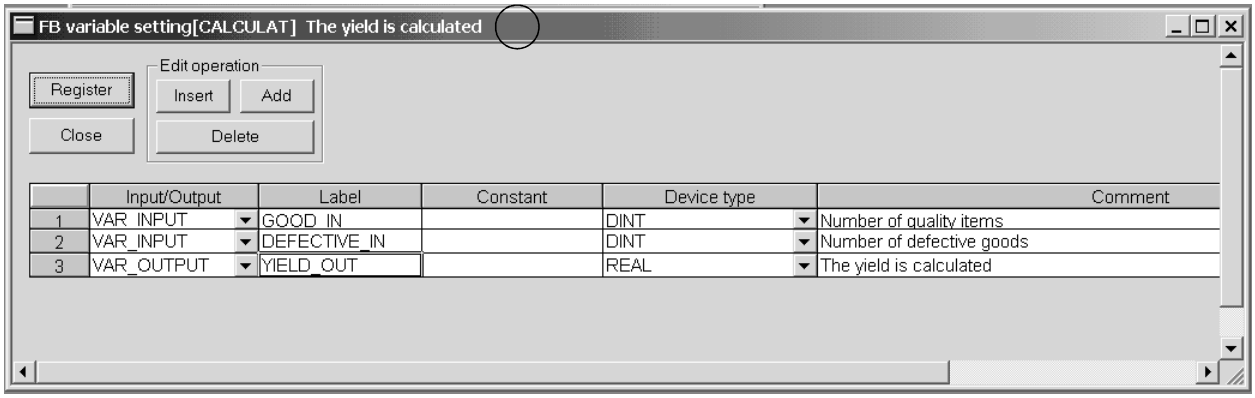

MELSOFT Series GX Developer
Check the redefine error of the label.
The time period for checking gets longer with increase in variables.
OK

Click the OK button.

Registration is completed.
Click the OK button.

When registration is made, "*" displayed on the title bar disappears.



REMARK

For details, refer to the "GX Developer Operating Manual (Function Block)" given in Relevant Manuals.

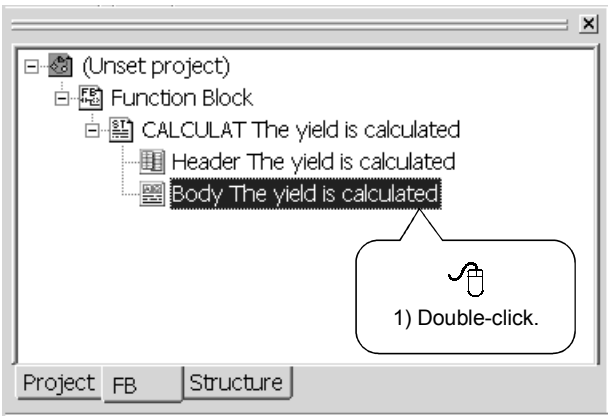
Creating an FB in ST language

The operation to input the program in List-3 will be explained.

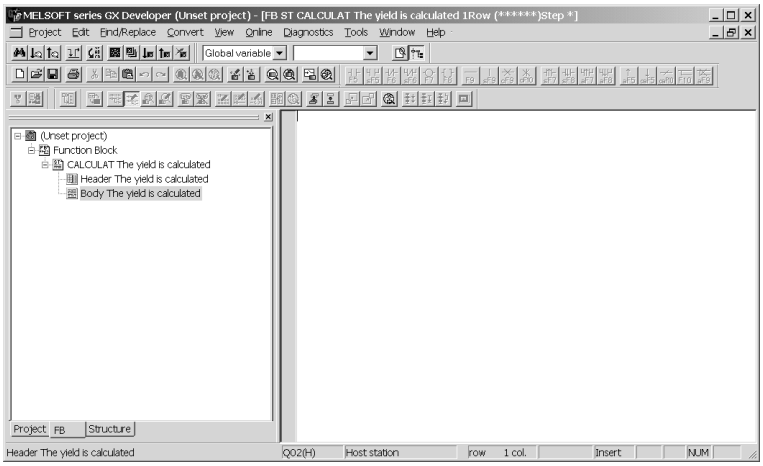
List-3

```
YIELD_OUT := DINT_TO_REAL(GOOD_IN)/DINT_TO_REAL(GOON_IN + DEFECTIVE_IN);
```

■ Displaying the FB definition screen



1) Double-click "Body".

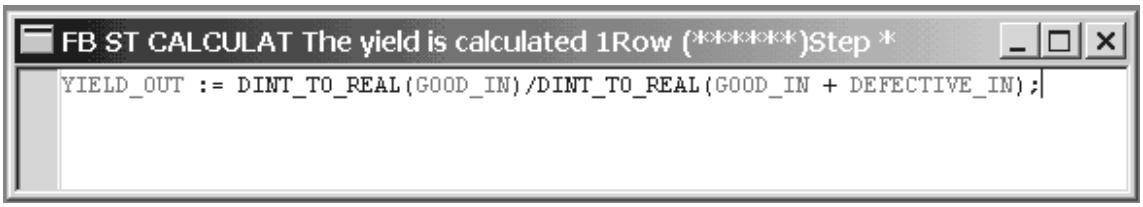

MELSOFT series GX Developer (Unset project) - [FB ST CALCULAT The yield is calculated 1Row (******)Step *]
Project Edit Find/Replace Convert View Online Diagnostics Tools Window Help
Global variable
(Unset project)
Function Block
CALCULAT The yield is calculated
Header The yield is calculated
Body The yield is calculated
Project FB Structure
Header The yield is calculated
Q02(H)
Host station
row 1 col.
Insert
NUM

2) The FB definition screen is displayed.

■ Inputting the program

Input the FB program body as in the method of inputting the main program described in Chapter 3.

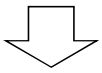
Input the program in List-3.



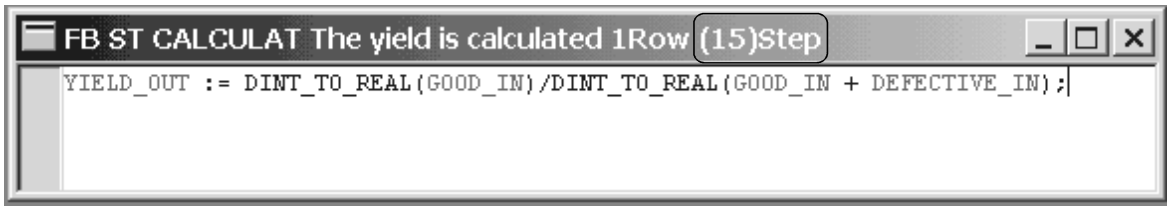
■ Converting (compiling) the FB

Click [Convert] → [Convert/Compile] in the menu to perform convert (compile).

Compile processing is completed.
Click the OK button.



At normal completion of convert (compile), the number of steps is displayed on the title bar.



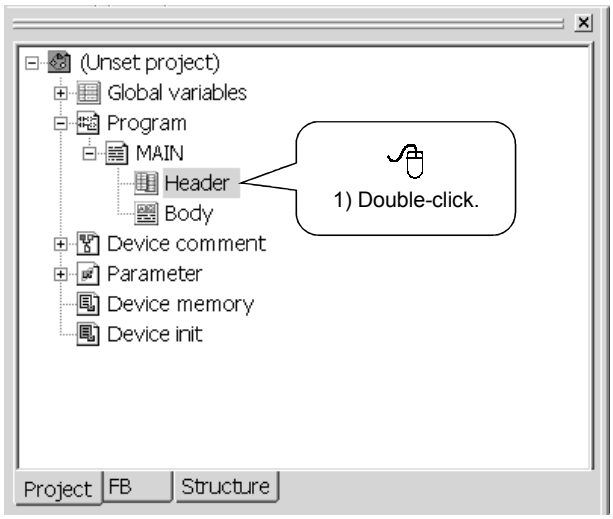
8.2 Pasting the FB to a Main Program

Create a main program (ladder) using the FB created in Section 8.1.

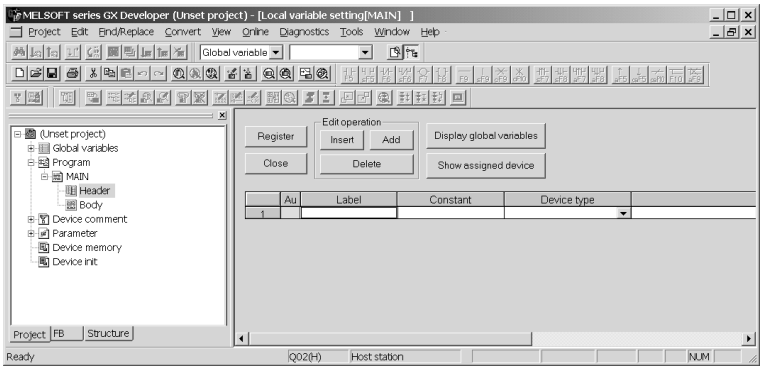
Defining the local variables

Define the labels used in the main program.

■ Displaying the Local variables setting screen



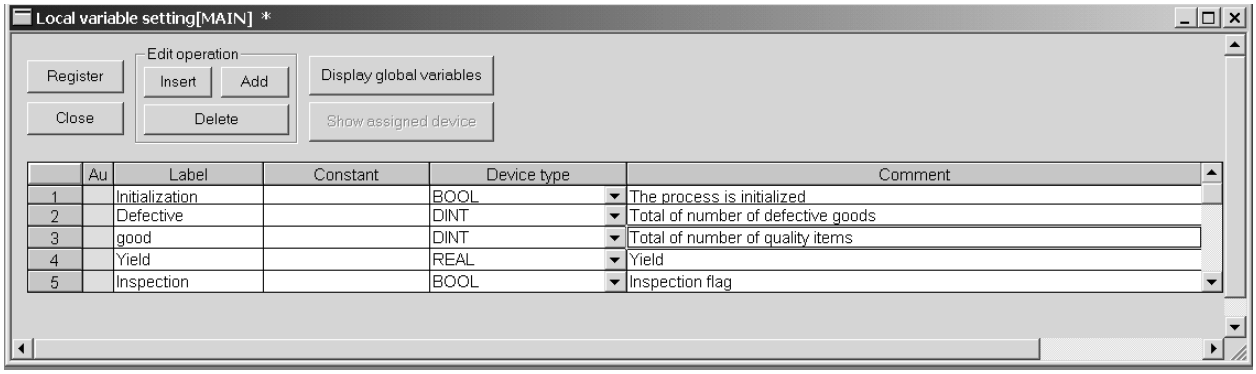
1) Double-click "Header".



2) Local variable setting screen is displayed.

■ Setting the local variables (headers)

Refer to Chapter 3 and make setting as follows.

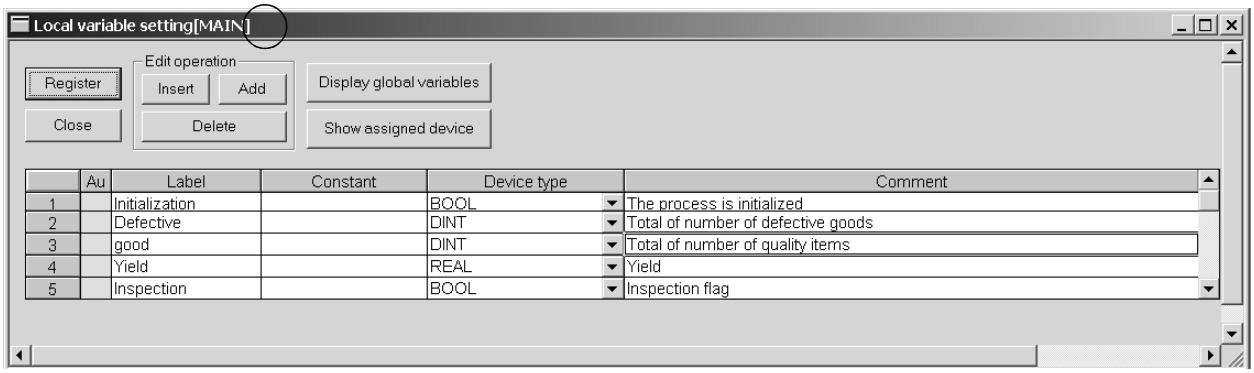


After input is complete, click the Register button.

The registration of the local variables is completed.

Click the OK button.

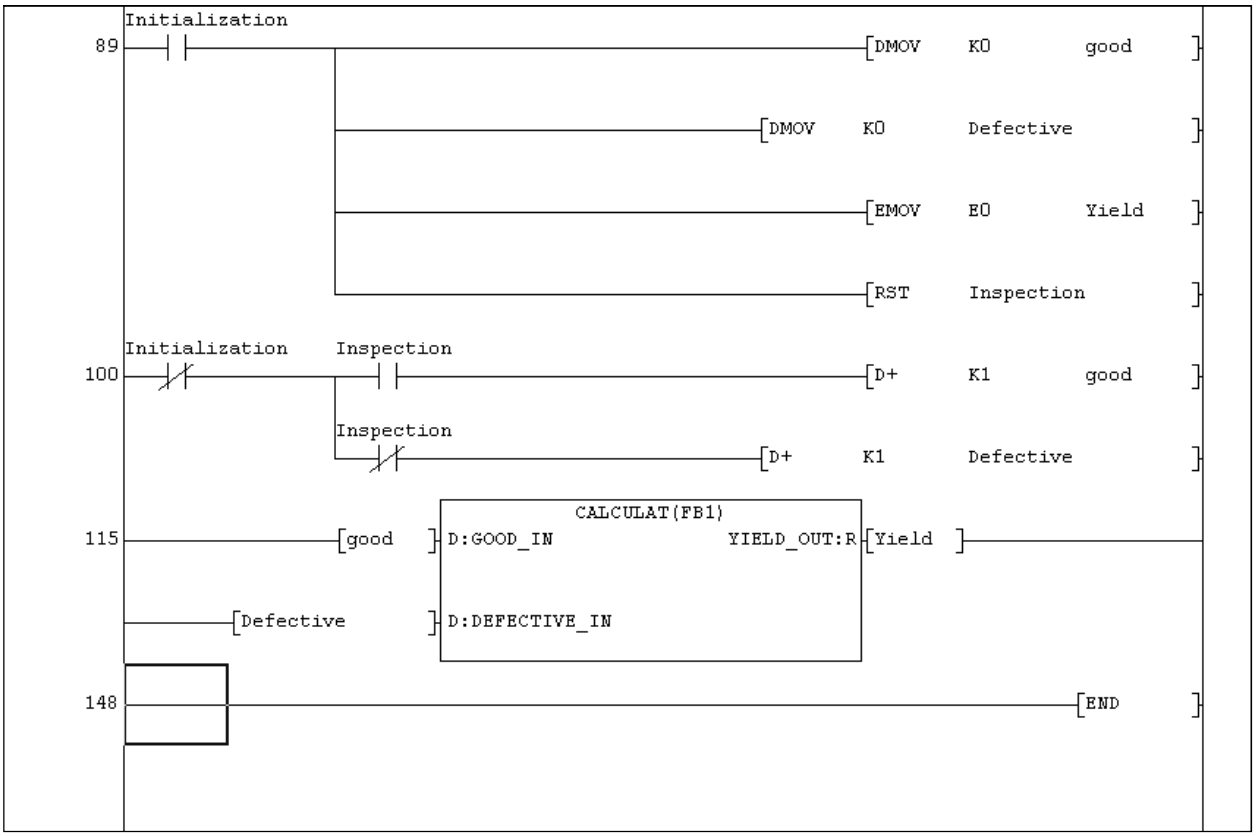
When registration is made, "*" displayed on the title bar disappears.



Creating a main program

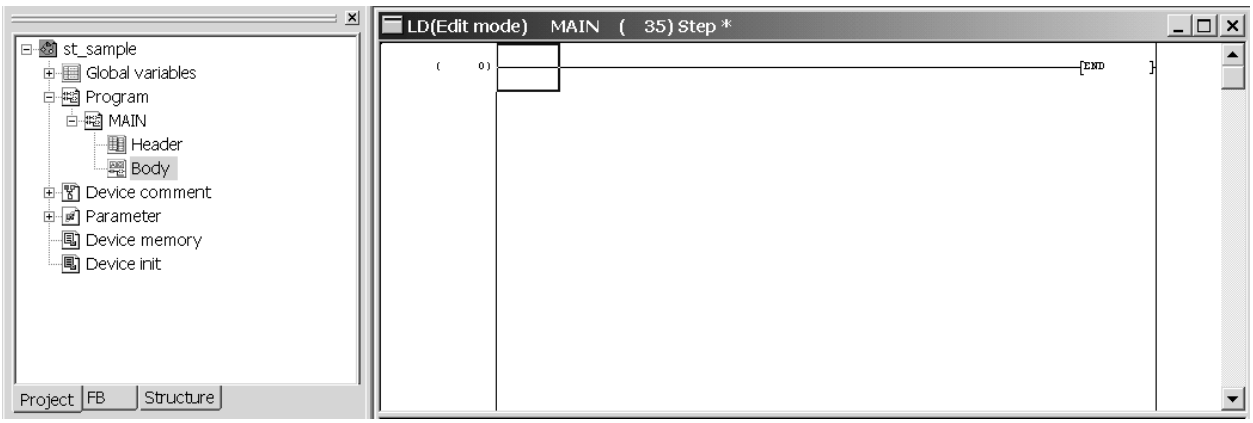
Display the main program edit screen and input the following program (List-4).

List-4



■ Displaying the edit screen

Double-click "Body" in the <<Project>> tab to display the edit screen.



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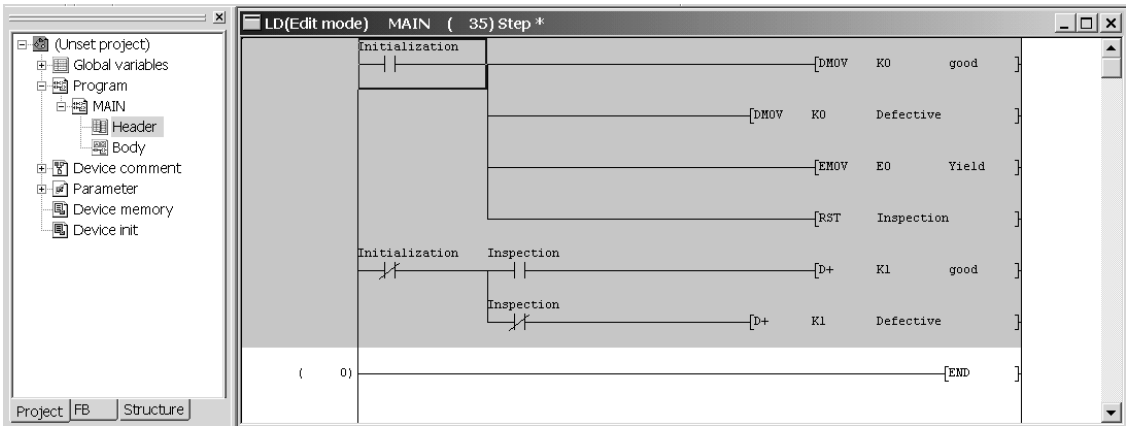
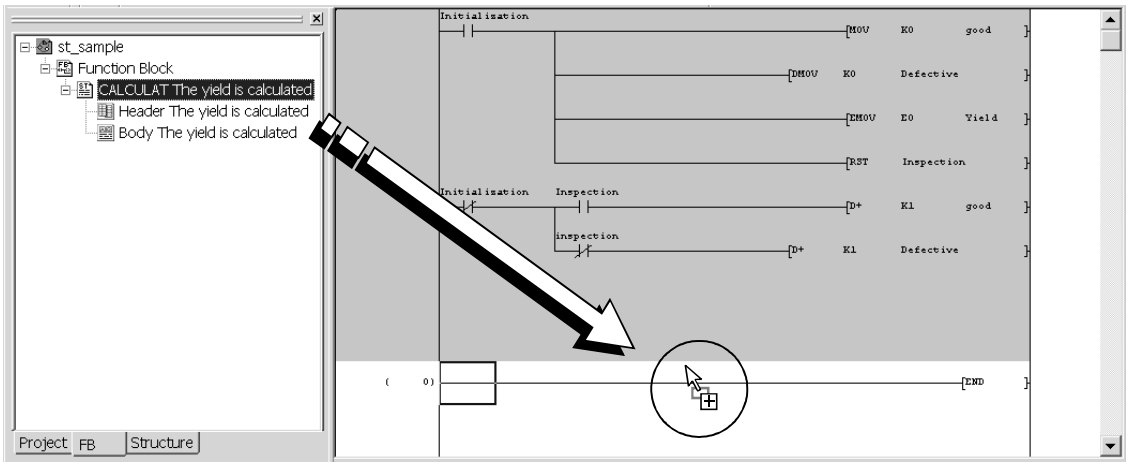
■ Inputting the program in ladder format

Refer to the following diagram and input the program.

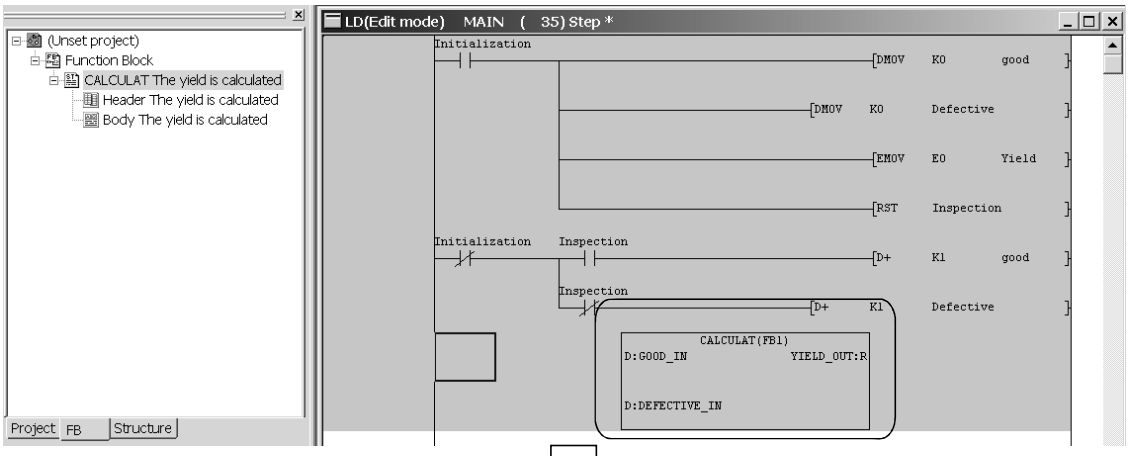


■ Pasting the FB

Switch to the <<FB>> tab, and drag and drop the FB program to the target place.



The FB is inserted into the main program.



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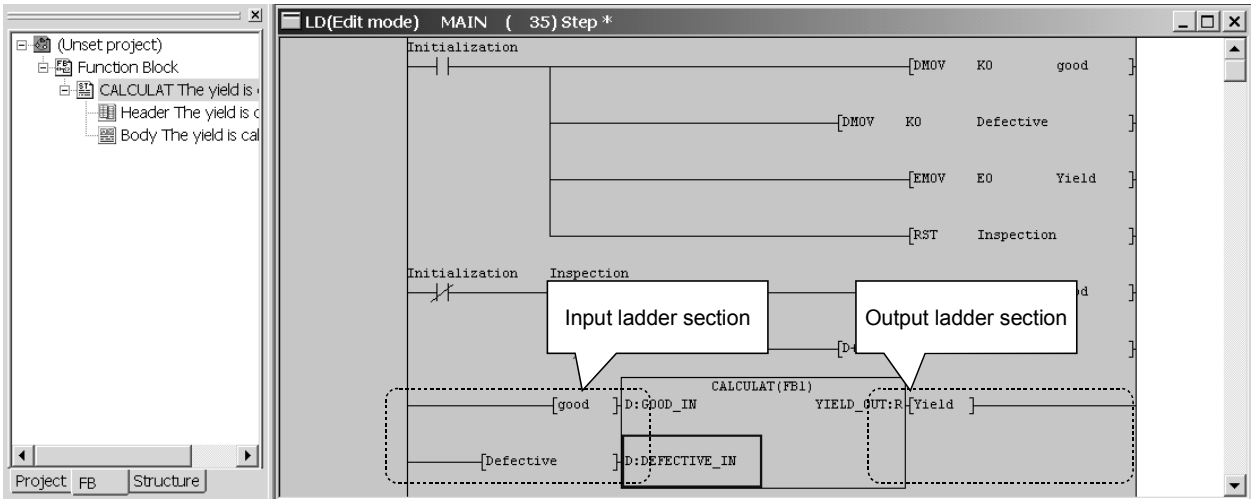
■ Inputting the input ladder section and output ladder section

Refer to the following diagram, and input the input ladder section and output ladder section.



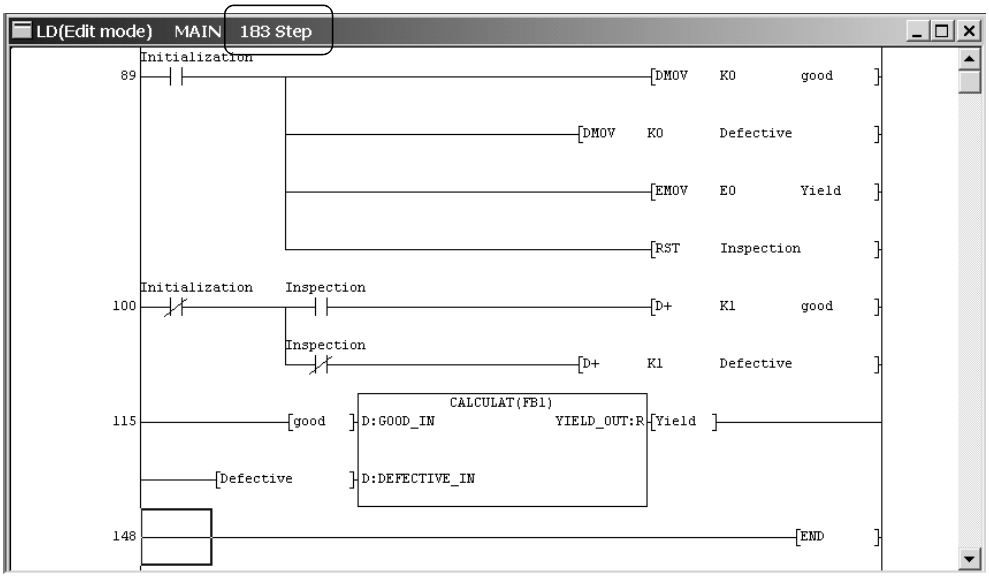
■ Performing convert (compile)

Click [Convert] → [Convert/Compile] in the menu to perform convert (compile).

MELSOFT series GX Developer
Compile Completed.
Local label is re-allocated.
Write the program to PLC or Compare with the program in PLC before execute RUN write function and change TC variable for PLC.
The comment of label will overwrite on device comment. All right?
Yes
No

Convert (compile) is completed.
Click the No button.

When convert (compile) is completed, the number of steps is displayed on the title bar.



8.3 Online

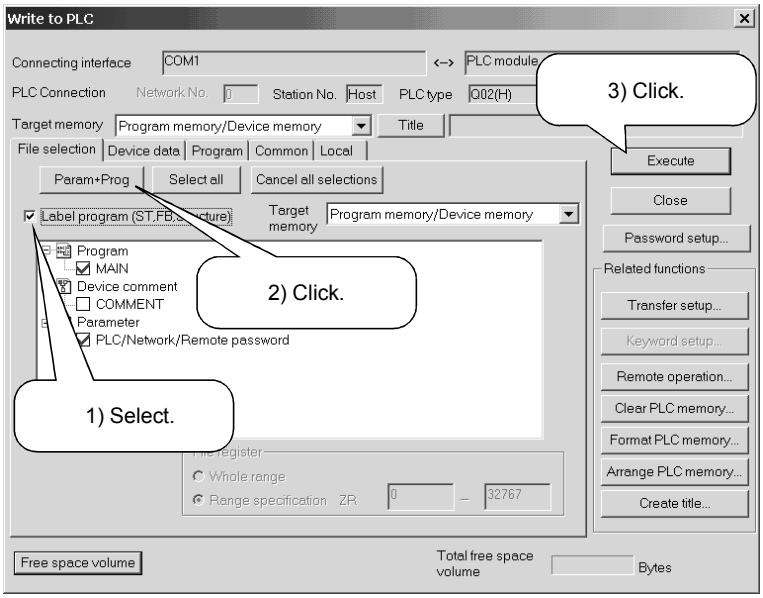
Write the sequence program to the PLC CPU, and confirm the program behavior using the monitor function and device test function.

Writing to PLC CPU

■ Performing write to PLC

Refer to Chapter 4 and perform write to PLC.

Choose [Online] → [Write to PLC] in the menu to display the Write to PLC dialog.



* When performing write to PLC, put the PLC CPU in a STOP status.

1) Choose the "Label program (ST, FB, structure)" check button in the <<File selection>> tab.

* If the check button is not chosen, only the actual program is written.

2) Click "Param + Prog".

3) Click the Execute button.

3) Write to PLC is completed.

* Reset the PLC CPU and put it in a RUN status.

If an error occurs, choose [Diagnostics] → [PLC diagnostics] in the menu of GX Developer, and confirm the error definition.

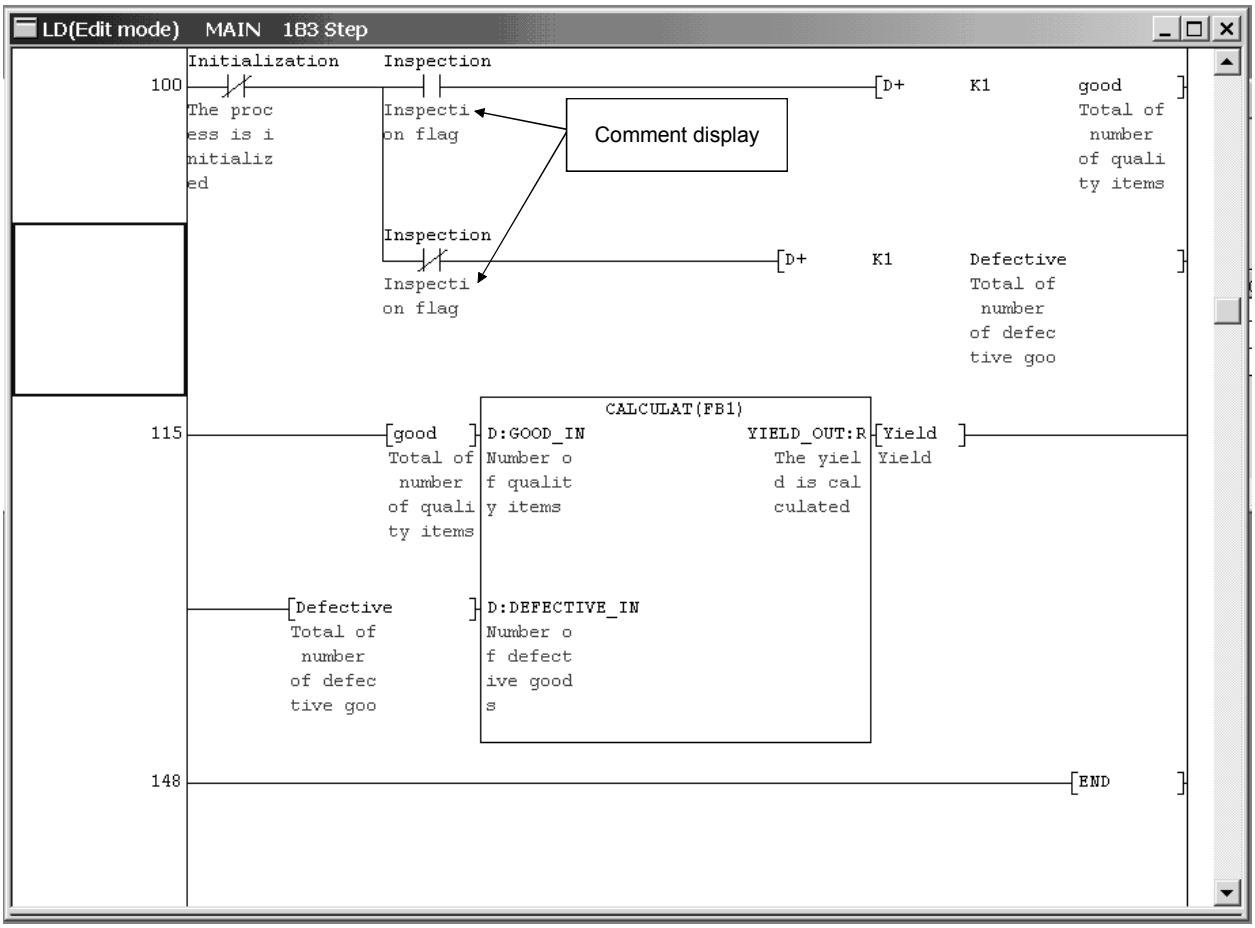
Monitoring the sequence program

Monitor and confirm the sequence program.

The monitor start/stop operation is as follows.

- When starting monitor
  [Online] → [Monitor] → [Monitor mode]
- When stopping monitor
  [Online] → [Monitor] → [Stop monitor]
- When resuming monitor
  [Online] → [Monitor] → [Start monitor]

Monitor display



The comments set on the Local variables setting screen can be displayed by choosing [View] → [Comment] in the menu.

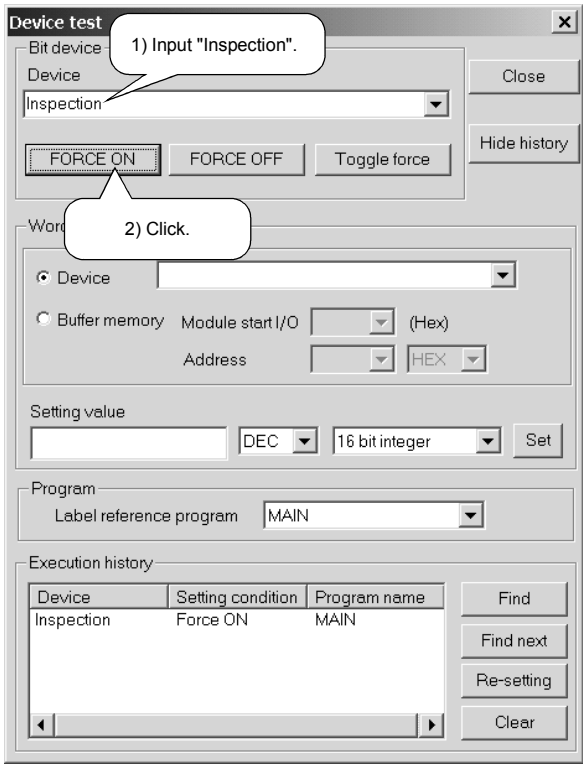
Confirming the program behavior

Change the value of the bit device in the PLC CPU and confirm the program behavior.

■ Conducting a device test

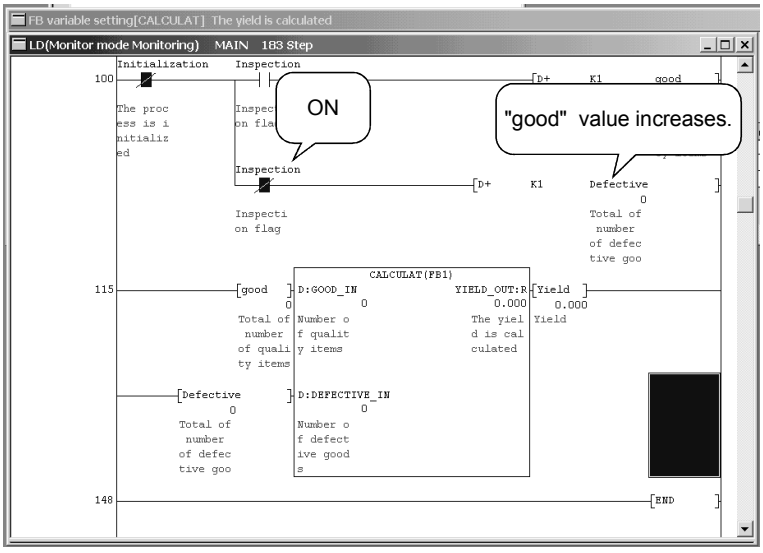
Refer to Section 5.2 and change the value of the bit device.

Choose [Online] → [Debug] → [Device test] in the menu to display the Device test dialog.



1) Input "Inspection" into the bit device.

2) Click the FORCE ON button.



3) Check that the program is running correctly.

＊ Also change the other label values and confirm the program behavior.

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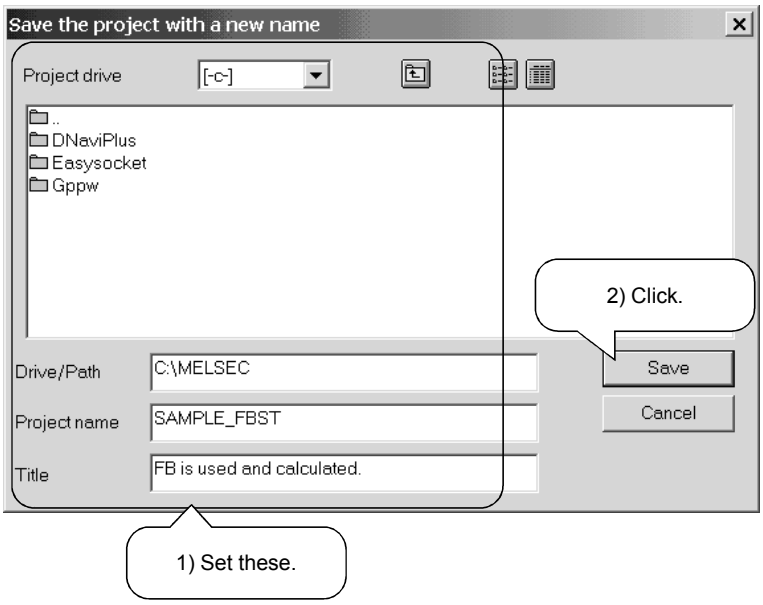
■ Saving the project

Refer to Section 6 and save the created project with a name.

Click [Project] → [Save as] in the menu to display the Save the project with a new name dialog.



1) Enter as follows.
- Drive/Path : C:\MELSEC
- Project name : SAMPLE_FBST
- Title : FB is used and calculated.

2) Click the Save button.

The program created this time was saved as described below.

Drive/Path : C:\MELSEC
Project name : SAMPLE_FBST
Title : FB is used and calculated

This ends the explanation of a series of operation methods for program creation.
To further proceed to the next step, it is recommended to refer to the manuals given in the section "Relevant Manuals".

MEMO

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Programming Guide Book

MODEL	ST-GUIDE-E
MODEL CODE	13JF69
SH(NA)-080368E-A(0302)MEE	

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

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